

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

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### BIRTHS.

On the 10th January, at No. 19 and 21, Mosque Street, the wife of Mr. G. J. SEQUEIRA, of a daughter. [185]

On the 17th inst., at No. 1, Woodlands Terrace, the wife of ERNEST FREDERICK STOVELL, of a son. [225]

### DEATH.

On the 17th inst., at No. 1, Woodlands Terrace, the infant son of ERNEST FREDERICK and CLARA HELEN VINCENT STOVELL, aged 2 hours. [226]

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 19th December arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on the 18th January (30 days); and the French mail of the 18th December arrived, per M. M. steamer *Caledonien*, on the 19th January (32 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Carew trial is still proceeding at Yokohama.

The rebellion in the Philippines seems to be losing its force.

The Chinese postal service is to be commenced with the Chinese New Year.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the new Minister to the United States, was expected to leave Shanghai for Canton on Monday last.

A ricksha strike was in progress at Singapore at the date of our latest files and had been attended with some disturbances.

M. Doumer, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, was to leave France on the 17th January to take up his appointment.

A fire occurred on board the steamer *Fausang* in Hongkong harbour on the night of the 13th January and a quantity of cargo was damaged.

A Kobe telegram to the *Nagasaki Express* states that Bodecker's Commercial Hotel, at Kobe was burnt down on the morning of the 11th January.

A destructive fire occurred at Tientsin on the 13th January in which Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s offices and godown and some other business premises were destroyed.

The report of the conversion of the notorious anti-foreign agitator Chou Han is said to be untrue. He is declared to be as opposed to foreigners and their religion as ever.

The Imperial Bank of China, with a capital of about seven million taels, is shortly to begin business at Shanghai in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Russell & Co. on the Bund.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank intend to declare a dividend of £1 5s. for the last half year, placing 5 lacs to the reserve fund and carrying forward about 3 lacs.

The Government have received the following telegram from H.B.M.'s Minister at Tokyo:—"Governor, Hongkong. Medical Inspection discontinued against vessels from Formosan ports to Japan."

A dense fog prevailed at Shanghai on the 12th January, which caused several accidents of a minor nature. No less than seven steam launches were reported ashore in different parts of the river during the day.

A strike of jinricksha and carriage men at Soochow has been compromised by the authorities there engaging to levy a tax of only \$1.50 on each ricksha and \$4 on each carriage per month. These vehicles are once more plying in the streets of the new settlement at Soochow. —N. C. Daily News.

Our Saigon correspondent writes:—The rice crop has turned out an abundant one and we are likely to see large numbers of steamers coming here to load this season. Let us hope there may be no more mishaps in the way of opium seizures. Captains had better search their vessels well.

An important proclamation in reference to the transit pass trade in Kwangsi has been published. The proclamation, which is issued by the Central Lekin Office, declares that goods which have been taken into the province under transit pass are to be treated on exactly the same basis as goods that have paid lekin and are not to be discriminated against.

At the end of December the steamer *Siam* was found helpless near Cape Padaran, having lost her propeller while on a voyage from Singapore to Hongkong. She was towed into Saigon by the steamer *Nord* and the cargo in the after hold has been discharged, so as to raise her stern out of water. She is now waiting to receive a new screw.

The Viceroy at Nanking and Wuchang and the Governor of Chékiang have begun another crusade against Manila and other lottery tickets within their jurisdiction. This has been done by the orders of the Emperor, whose attention has been again called by a Censor to the harm these lotteries have been doing to the people of the five provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Hupeh, and Chékiang. The first movement against them was fourteen years ago, when the Board of Punishments recommended banishment to the post-roads to anyone selling Manila lottery tickets. The same law is to be set in force again this year. —N. C. Daily News.

News reached Shanghai on the 18th January of a disturbance, directed against foreigners, having occurred at the new port of Shasi. The details, so far, are meagre, but it appears that Mr. Neumann, acting Commissioner of Customs, and a member of the Lyons Commission were attacked by a mob of some 200 natives and rather badly knocked about. —N. C. Daily News.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* reports a disaster to the French troops, on which, it says, the authorities have been trying to maintain silence. In the neighbourhood of Pho-li, on the Red River, a French detachment fell into an ambush. An adjutant was killed, and fourteen tirailleurs seriously wounded. Two of them died almost immediately and the others are under treatment in the ambulance hospital at Yen-bay. Several of the wounded are frightfully injured.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 14th January says:—The Indo-China stern-wheel steamer *Changwo* has broken down on the Upper River. It is stated that arrangements have been made for the China Merchants' steamer *Kwailoo* to take her in tow to Ichang, where it is thought repairs may be effected; but definite information is not yet available. It is also reported that the China Navigation steamer *Shasi* has broken down between Ichang and Hankow and is in need of assistance.

The N. C. Daily News records the death of Mr. R. I. Fearon in the following terms:—His old friends in Shanghai, and those who had made his acquaintance subsequently in the States, must have heard with very deep regret on Saturday, 9th January, of the death on Friday, 8th, of Mr. Robert English Fearon, head partner in the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., of Shanghai and New York. He died suddenly of apoplexy at New York on Friday last. A thorough, cultured English gentleman, a first-rate business man, and a warm and genial friend, Mr. Robert Fearon was most heartily liked and respected by all who knew him, and in the many years he spent in Shanghai he was one of its leading citizens. He came out to China some forty years ago to join the American firm of Augustine Heard & Co., in which he had been for some years a partner at the time of its dissolution, subsequently settling at New York in charge of the interests of the firm of Fearon, Low & Co., the predecessors of the present firm. He took a great interest in public affairs of all kinds at Shanghai, and was a shining light in amateur theatricals there, both he himself and his clever and amiable wife, who was one of the leading ornaments of our society in the old days, contributing markedly to the success of the amateur performances here in the days when the amateur stage was an even more important factor in our social life than it is now. He was only sixty-one years old at the time of his death, and the truest sympathy is felt with his widow and children, and with those whom his premature death most intimately affects. There are few old residents here who do not feel that in Robert Fearon they have lost a friend whose place can never be entirely filled, and whose memory will remain green with them till their own time comes to follow him. Clever, lovable, unassuming, and unselfish, Robert Fearon was one of the men who, if Shanghai had a Walhalla, would most worthily fill a niche in its walls.

## THE TRANSIT PASS QUESTION.

## I.

Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD is to be congratulated on the unequivocal nature of the proclamation that at his instance has been issued with reference to transit passes in the province of Kwangsi. Mr. JOHN ANDREW, who by his private enterprise put the matter to the test and made a case for diplomatic action, is also to be congratulated. He acted as the pioneer and opened the way; all the world is now free to follow and share in the fruits of his courageous and persevering venture. It is due therefore to Mr. ANDREW that his services to foreign trade in South China should be clearly recognised. It would have been more fitting perhaps, if the Chamber of Commerce or the China Association had sent an expedition up the West River years ago and instructed their representative to claim a strict fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty, but either the idea did not occur to them or they had not the enterprise to carry it out, and so it was left to Mr. ANDREW as a private merchant, to effectually open the transit pass trade in South China. It is not often that pioneers make very much for themselves—as a rule others reap where they have sown—but in the present case we hope that Mr. ANDREW may himself reap substantial advantages from the trade development that is likely to follow upon his initiative. Mr. ANDREW's enterprise would, however, have come to nothing had we not had an energetic Consul at Canton and a strong Minister at Peking. Mr. FRASER, who was at the time in charge of the Consulate at Canton, gave Mr. ANDREW all the support in his power and Mr. BEAUCLERK, the Charge d'Affairs at Peking, made energetic representations to the Peking Government; but the matter was still pending when Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD arrived to take up the position of British Minister. Some former Ministers would probably have been inclined to let the case drag on, to engage in endless discussions with the Tsungli Yamen, and in the meantime to let the unfortunate British merchant stew in his own juice. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, however, acted with vigour and secured a prompt settlement of Mr. ANDREW's claim for damages arising out of the illegal obstructions placed in the way of his disposing of his goods at Wuchow. The pecuniary settlement of an individual case was one thing, however; the throwing open of the Two Kwang to the transit pass trade for good and all was another; and the attainment of the latter object would seem to have taken Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD several months. He is to be congratulated on the fact that it did not take him several years. His Excellency seems to have spoken plainly and to the point. He insisted that the Tsungli Yamen should instruct the Governor-General of the Two Kwang to issue an "adequate proclamation," and intimated that "a proclamation in merely general terms would be of no value," but that the points mentioned in his despatch should be clearly and fully set forth. The result is the proclamation by the Lekin Office which we publish in another column and which we think may fairly be described as "adequate," fully recognising as it does the provisions of the treaties with regard to trade under transit pass. It is true the proclamation refers only to the province of Kwangsi. We do not know whether it is intended to issue a similar proclamation with regard to Kwangtung, but this is comparatively unimportant, for any merchant

who wishes to trade under transit pass in Kwangtung has only to appeal to the present proclamation to secure recognition of his rights, for the same rules apply in each province of the Viceroyalty.

## II.

The significance and value of the proclamation recently issued with reference to the transit pass trade in the province of Kwangsi have been strangely misapprehended by both our evening contemporaries. To begin with the personal question, the *China Mail* sees "no reason whatever" why congratulations should be thrown "around" in regard to the subject. It seems to us that when a man succeeds in doing what his successors have either been unable to do or being able have neglected to do he certainly merits congratulation, and for that reason Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD is to be congratulated on having secured the issuing of the proclamation in question. The personal question, however, is of small importance and all we would say further on the point is to express a hope that if the Minister should happen to read what has been written in Hongkong on his diplomatic victory he will not suppose that the captious tone in which it is referred to by our contemporaries in any way represents the feeling of the mercantile community, who, we are sure, desire to render honour where honour is due.

The *China Mail* doubts "whether European merchants will entrust their goods to the tender mercies of Chinese subordinate officials," meaning, whether they will send their goods into the interior under transit pass. But there is no room whatever for doubt on the subject. When for a brief period some years ago transit passes were issued at Canton the privilege was very largely availed of and trade was sensibly increased thereby; history in that respect will repeat itself. Our contemporary, however, blows hot and cold, and after expressing its belief that the proclamation will be of comparatively little use unless under this, that, and the other condition, it concludes by being "prepared to hope something from the promised application of the transit pass system to the southern provinces;" but this hope can take shape only "when based upon the apparent determination on the part of H.B.M. Minister to see that the promises now made by the Chinese shall be faithfully carried out." The references made in the proclamation itself to the Minister's action afford very good proof of such a determination on his part, and our contemporary may therefore rest content.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is still more unreasonable and is inaccurate on one very important matter of fact. It asks what is the use of the proclamation, characterises it as purposeless, and says "there have been hundreds of proclamations on the same subject before." It admits, however, that "this proclamation is a little more clearly worded than most of the others," which is equivalent to a direct statement that the writer had the terms of the previous "hundreds of proclamations" present in his mind at the time he wrote. Can he give us a reference to any one such proclamation? The documents previously published having reference to Mr. ANDREW's case would not serve the purpose, for they were promptly declared unsatisfactory and must, moreover, be considered merely as stepping stones leading up to the present proclamation, the whole belonging to the same series. The present proclamation is not only "a little

"more clearly worded than most of the others"—the others being apocryphal—but it is the complete and absolute concession of a principle that has hitherto been most vigorously contested by the Canton Government. Our contemporary further says that "until the Chinese Government publishes a proclamation addressed to the officials of all grades expressly prohibiting them from levying charges in excess of those authorised by treaty and imposing a penalty for every infraction of the law there will be no alteration or improvement." The proclamation explicitly sets out that it has been issued in obedience to the orders of the Tsungli Yamen made at the instance of the British Minister and transmitted through the Viceroy, and it establishes the law as clearly as could be desired, much more clearly than could be done by any general proclamation prohibiting squeezing, which none of the officials would take as having a personal application. Our contemporary further says that while the proclamation defines the rights of traders "it imposes no corresponding duties on the revenue farmers and local officials." Seeing that the Central Lekin Office formally and absolutely renounces its claim to levy lekin on transit pass goods we fail to see how the matter could well be carried further, as the whole question in dispute was the illegal levy of lekin. In fact we have never read a proclamation issued at the instance of a Foreign Minister that could be regarded as more satisfactory and conclusive than the present one. It has been made unwillingly under pressure, and as a matter of course the Chinese will try to evade it, just as they have tried to evade the Opium Agreement, but it rests with these interested to see that such attempts are successfully frustrated, as the attempts to evade the Opium Agreement have been successfully frustrated.

What are the real facts of the case? The treaty right to convey goods to the interior under transit pass was clear and indisputable, but the position taken up by the Canton Government was that, though transit passes would be issued if applied for, the goods on arrival at their destination and when parted from the transit pass would be taxed to an extent that would make it unprofitable to take out transit passes. This was the principle they attempted to apply in Mr. ANDREW's case, the native merchants at Wuchow being informed that any goods purchased from him would be taxed "with duty and lekin again." This, then, was the whole question in dispute. After a long delay Mr. ANDREW was allowed to dispose of his goods and was also, still later, compensated for the loss he had incurred through the delay, but the proclamations issued in connection with the case were, in the words of the Minister as quoted in the present proclamation, not sufficient to remove the apprehension existing in the minds of Chinese traders. It is therefore now expressly declared that the payment of transit duty "takes the place of the lekin ordinarily payable in transit, and every custom-house and barrier en route shall, after examination, allow the goods to pass without levying any further charges whatsoever thereon. Moreover, when the goods have ceased to be under the protection of the pass, such goods are, under the lekin regulations, entitled to the same treatment as produce of a similar nature which has paid likin en route, and are not to be discriminated against." The proclamation goes on to say that if further duties are leviable on goods that have paid lekin en

route transit pass goods will be liable to the same but no higher duties. It is unfortunate that the right to levy any further duty at all should be admitted, but that point was conceded long ago and it is useless arguing it again now.

What will the practical effect of the proclamation be? In 1891, for some reason hitherto unexplained the Canton Government relaxed its opposition to the transit pass trade. The result is shown in the following extract from the report of Mr. L. ROCHER, Commissioner of Customs, for that year:—"There were issued 1,948 transit passes, representing a value of Hk. Tls. 1,741,864, against a nil issue in 1889, and 79 passes, value Hk. Tls. 195,117, in 1890. . . . To this remarkable development of the transit trade is partially due the advance evidenced by the table of imports, and it also shows to what an enormous extent, with lighter taxation and unfettered transit privilege, the trade and prosperity of the province could be increased." In the following year, however, the same Commissioner in his report under the heading "Inland Transit" wrote:—"This most promising trade ceased completely in July. Thus, from January to July, 1892, there were issued 492 transit passes, representing a value of Hk. Tls. 406,696, showing, as compared with the figures for 1891, the enormous decrease of 1,454 passes, value Hk. Tls. 1,335,168, or 76.65 per cent. To the extinction of this trade is mainly attributable the decline evidenced in the table of imports." Traders will naturally be as eager to avail themselves of the privileges of the transit pass now as they were in 1891, and the increase in the volume of trade that followed then, as indicated in Mr. ROCHER's reports, will follow now, greatly to the advantage of this colony.

#### THE LIGHT DUES QUESTION.

An important argument in reference to the light dues question has, we hear, been suggested from a neighbouring port. It has always been contended by foreigners that the revenue derived from tonnage dues levied on foreign shipping in Chinese ports should be utilised exclusively for the benefit of shipping, that is, on harbour improvements and on lights and beacons. In the British treaty of Tientsin, immediately after the articles relating to the imposition of tonnage dues comes article XXXII. providing that "The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses and the distribution of buoys and lightships as occasion may demand." In the United States treaty the two subjects are dealt with in the same article, thus proving their connection in the minds of the negotiators; and in the Rules of Trade agreed upon between Lord ELGIN and the Chinese plenipotentiaries it is expressly stipulated that the maintenance of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like shall be provided for out of the tonnage dues. The Chinese Government would be as ready to derive a revenue from tonnage dues as from any other source and if left to themselves the amount appropriated for the provision and maintenance of lights, buoys, and beacons would be small, but foreign opinion has always contended that the whole of the tonnage dues should be available for this purpose. This contention will be materially weakened if the Chinese Government can point to the British colony of Hongkong and say that the Government here

derives a revenue from light dues far in excess of the cost of maintaining the lights and that it appropriates the balance to purposes in no way connected with shipping. The argument that the Chinese Government was not morally called upon to use the tonnage dues for the benefit of shipping would then acquire some plausibility and when a revision of the treaties is entered upon a claim to levy taxes on shipping without acknowledging any obligation to provide aids to navigation might be formally advanced. This is an argument which should appeal to Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, and especially to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, should a reference to the Secretary of State become necessary in the matter. It ought also to appeal, with the various other arguments advanced against the proposed tax, to those of the unofficial members of Council who so hastily and inconsiderately recommended the imposition. These gentlemen must now, we think, recognise that they made a grave mistake, a mistake calculated not only to prejudice the colony but also to have, indirectly, a deleterious effect on foreign trade with China. It is not pleasant to have to acknowledge a mistake, but when a mistake has been made that is the proper course to pursue, and if the unofficial members could see their way to inform the Governor that on further consideration they find the course previously recommended by them inadvisable they would earn the thanks of the mercantile community and enhance the respect in which they are held.

#### SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND'S SPEECH AT THE P. & O. COMPANY'S MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the P. & O. Company the Chairman, Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, made one of his usual interesting speeches, which must have been listened to with great satisfaction by the shareholders present, as indeed was evidenced by the eulogistic remarks made by several of them in proposing and seconding votes of thanks. There is, as Sir THOMAS said, a certain sweet simplicity in 5 per cent. on the preferred shares and 10 per cent. on the deferred, the dividend that has been in vogue now for a considerable number of years, which cannot fail to be appreciated. Shareholders certainly, and, speaking generally, passengers and shippers, have indeed good reason to be satisfied with the fine service conducted by the P. & O. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND touched, however, on one or two controversial points, but as they are not in controversy with the shareholders no discussion took place leading to their more complete elucidation. One of these points is the agitation carried on in India by the Cheap Passage Association, to which Sir THOMAS referred in sarcastic terms. He gave an estimate of the expenditure of the Company which should be debited to the passenger traffic and arrived at the conclusion that the profit remaining was no more than seven per cent., which he said was not a large profit in view of the risks to which such a business is exposed. But the point taken by the Cheap Passage Association, if we understand it aright, is, not that passage rates in general are too high, but that the Bombay rates in particular are too high and out of proportion to the rates charged on other portions of the Company's service, the cost per mile to the Bombay passenger being very much in excess of the cost per mile to the Australian passenger. If Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND thought it necessary to refer to the matter at all it would have been more satisfactory if he had

met the point directly instead of dealing in generalities. There may be good reasons for maintaining proportionately higher passage rates on the Bombay line than on other lines, but the only one that readily suggests itself is that the rate is governed by the natural law of supply and demand, that the Company makes the most it can out of its business, and that circumstances allow it to impose higher charges in the case of Bombay than in other cases. That seems a very good and sufficient reason, from the shareholders' point of view, at all events, but it is not one whose defence is calculated to inspire much sentiment or enthusiasm.

Another point of a controversial nature to which Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND referred was the diversion of trade from British to Continental ports, and here he was even more unsatisfactory than in his treatment of the Indian passage rates. "In a British colony," he said, "namely, Singapore, where an enormous trade is carried on, the exports to London amounted last year, according to the statement sent to us by our agent, to 88,000 tons, while the exports to Continental ports amounted to no less than 106,000 tons. There is no doubt that these are facts which show very clearly how the wind blows, and that the entrepot and shipping trade of London, which was a most important factor a few years ago in its business, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and that unless the charges in this port, not only the dock dues, but the pilotage and light dues and other charges, are assimilated to those of the Continental ports to which I have referred this diminishing trade is certain to become more marked in the future." But does Sir THOMAS really wish the world to believe that it is the dock dues and other terminal charges that account for this diversion of the trade from London to Continental ports? Is it not rather the differential rates charged by British shipowners on British goods or goods destined for Great Britain? If the dock dues and all other charges in the port of London were swept away to-morrow would the shipper obtain any relief therefrom or would the benefit accrue wholly and solely to the shipowner? The difference between the port charges at London and Hamburg is nothing like equivalent to the difference between the freight charged on goods to or from the Continent and that charged on goods to or from Great Britain. If the shipowner will carry goods from Singapore to Hamburg for little more than half the price at which he will carry them to London small wonder that the figures work out as represented by the P. & O. agent at Singapore—106,000 tons shipped to Continental ports and 88,000 tons to Great Britain. For the shipowner, as represented in the person of Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, to throw the sole blame for this state of things upon the owners of the London docks is to say the least extraordinary. We do not wish to contend that the rates of freight charged to or from the ports of Great Britain are too high, or that those charged to or from the Continent are too low, but what we do say is that British goods and the trade of British ports should not be discriminated against by British shipowners. This subject is not a new one; it has been discussed repeatedly for years past, but always from one side, the shipowners never having entered any defence to the charges brought against them. It is difficult to believe that men like Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Mr. ALFRED HOLT, or the

other leading shipowners would support a policy that they considered would in the long run prove detrimental to British trade, but so far we have been left without any statement of the shipowners' views as regards differential freights. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND when he referred to the transfer of trade from London to Continental ports had an excellent opportunity of dealing with the subject, and we regret that he did not avail himself of it. He says that "anything approaching to well-informed criticism, or honest criticism, without an animus behind it, this Company would welcome, and endeavour to cover any deficiency that might possibly be shown to exist." The criticism on the policy of favouritism shown by British shipowners to the foreigner is honest and without animus. We all hope that the P. and O. may go on earning its handsome dividend of ten per cent., but at the same time we would like to see it earned with fair play accorded to the British merchant in competition with his foreign rivals.

## II.

With reference to the remarks made in this column on Friday last on Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND's speech at the annual meeting of the P. & O. Company concerning the transfer of trade from London to Continental ports, we learn that it is not the fact, as represented by us, that British shipowners favour continental shippers on the homeward voyage. A great deal has been said about the advantages offered to Continental shippers on the outward voyage, and we believe with justice, and, as will be remembered, the committee which a short time ago conducted an inquiry here into this matter, in response to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's circular with respect to the displacement of British by foreign goods, found as a fact that the cheaper rates of freight prevailing from Continental ports was one of the causes of such displacement. As regards the homeward trade, however, the facts are as follows. Since early in June last the rates from Hongkong and China to London and the Continent by the British and Continental lines have been arranged on the same basis, the only difference being that the rates by non-Conference lines have been net cash while the rates by Conference lines have been subject to a deferred rebate of ten per cent. Within the last few days this has been altered and the London and Continental lines (with one exception amongst the latter) charge the same to London and the Continent subject to a deferred rebate of ten per cent. It certainly was true formerly that the rates by the Continental lines to the Northern Continental ports were lower than the rates to London, but in these days, it is urged, Great Britain cannot expect to obtain the whole of the carrying trade of the world. The Continental lines were determined to get some foothold and with that end in view were prepared to quote rates at ruinously low figures. The same thing obtains in Great Britain and elsewhere when a new line cuts into some old-established business, and in America we are constantly hearing of the cut-throat policy of rival railway lines. At present we are assured that the Continental lines are as anxious to maintain rates homewards as anyone else. During the greater part of the period referred to in Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND's speech rates to London from the Straits averaged from 5s. to 8s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and if a Continental steamer chose to accept less, which is doubtful, it is not easy to see who could have prevented it, nor how the owners could pay

even the Canal dues and stevedores' expenses out of earnings. What the merchant really wants is not a policy of cut-throat rates, which on the whole does him more harm than good, but steady rates on a reasonable basis. As an instance illustrative of this it may be mentioned that when the rates to New York by the direct steamers were reduced recently to meet outside competition the tea rate to London was reduced from 40s. to 35s., and both in Hongkong and Shanghai representations were made by tea merchants requesting that no further reduction might be made, the reason of course being that tea which had been shipped at the rates prevailing at the commencement of the season would be depreciated in value to the extent of any subsequent decline in the rates of freight and the loss would fall on the merchants interested. The same argument applies in all lines of trade and as a general rule it may be said that steadiness in freight rates is as important to the merchant as steadiness of exchange, fluctuations in either introducing an element of uncertainty that more than counterbalances any temporary advantage which may be derived. The policy of the shipowners, as regards the homeward trade from China, has therefore been to secure uniformity as regards the rates to London and Northern Continental ports and to maintain them at the figures agreed upon. In this they have been successful, for the time being at all events. As regards the outward trade, it is not so easy to obtain information at this end as to the policy pursued and the reasons for it, exasperating as it may be to see goods shipped at cheaper rates from Continental than from British ports, it may be taken for granted that British shipowners are as anxious to see uniformity established in outward rates as in homeward rates, and that they are working for that object, notwithstanding that they do not see their way to make the rates from England conform to all the fluctuations of rates from Continental ports. That the object in view may be speedily attained must be the earnest wish of all interested in British trade, for there can be no doubt that the more advantageous terms enjoyed by shippers at Continental ports has promoted the growth of Continental trade at the expense of British trade, and it also seems a natural consequence that as the export trade of the Continental ports is promoted the same ports should also attract an increased proportion of the trade in goods shipped from the Far East and elsewhere.

## REVIEWS.

*The Mystic Flowery Land. A Personal Narrative.* By CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE. London: Luzac & Co. 1896.

Mr. HALCOMBE was formerly a member of the staff of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and having been stationed at various ports, and being possessed of an observant eye, reflective mind, and facile pen, he is able to give us interesting descriptions of his wanderings and suggestive comments on the more notable events that transpired during his residence in different localities. After some years spent in Australia and Africa Mr. Halcombe arrived at Shanghai in the year 1887, and before he joined the Customs he was for a short time on the staff of the *North-China Daily News*. He was afterwards successively stationed at Chefoo, Amoy, Tamsui, and Hoihow, and he gives descriptions of all these places, as well as of Soochow, Canton, and Hongkong, and narrates his personal experiences. Included in the volume are also one or two Chinese legends, well told, and a few miscellaneous articles on Chinese topics. Several of the chapters have previously appeared in magazines

and newspapers. The title does not strike us as particularly well adapted to the book, which contains little of the mystic or flowery, but is for the most part a plain straightforward tale of personal experiences and impressions, somewhat marred by the introduction here and there of a sickly sentimentality, which the author seems to cultivate but would do better to avoid. It is, too, a trifle ridiculous when one trips in matters of sentiment and represents totally opposite feelings as being entertained at one and the same time, as in the following passage—"She seemed quite frightened at first, but after a time I allayed her fears and forgot all about it. We both tried to cheer one another, but it was a most dismal failure. And when we said good night neither of us could speak, for anguish has no expression, only most eloquent silence." If the author succeeded in allaying the young lady's fears so far as to forget all about it how can the attempt to cheer each other be described as a most dismal failure, and why should such acute anguish remain? A possible explanation of a slip like this, however, may be found in the fact that the book has been printed in Germany and that Mr. Halcombe may not have had an opportunity of revising the proofs. The young lady referred to in the above passage was a Chinese damsel whose acquaintance Mr. Halcombe had made through mutual friends. She was wealthy and well educated but, as not unfrequently happens to young women in China, was spirited away, her aunt being suspected by Mr. Halcombe of being concerned in the crime. Mr. Halcombe made strenuous efforts to find his young friend and engaged the services of a Chinese private detective for the purpose. In his search with the detective he had rather an exciting adventure, but the young lady was not found. Mr. Halcombe afterwards thought he had got a clue to her whereabouts at Soochow, to which city he journeyed in search of her, professedly in great distress of mind, but able nevertheless to take very exact notes of the principal features of the city and the customs of the inhabitants, the description being written without any trace of emotion. As a matter of art, in love tales the lover's descriptions ought to be tinged with his own feelings, the guide book style not being appropriate;—and apparently Mr. Halcombe intends this tale of *Seou Jao* to be taken as a genuine love tale.

In the chapter headed "An adventure with smugglers" Mr. Halcombe describes how at considerable personal risk he discovered a smugglers' place of concealment and effected a seizure that secured him promotion in the service. In this connection the author brings a serious indictment against the captains and officers of coasting steamers, many of whom, he says, find it pays to invest in smuggling enterprises, the compradore and tallymen being responsible for the outlay and delivery and arranging all operations.

"Sometimes the whole crew, from captain to cook's boy, are 'in the swim,' especially on German steamers, where the officers usually receive very small salaries, signing on at home, and not receiving the usual China Coast stipend. Under the circumstances, they can hardly be blamed for trying to make a few extra dollars. In nine cases out of ten the captains and chief officers of coasting boats are paid to 'not save' anything about the 'smuggle pidgin' that goes on aboard. All they have to do is say nothing, be a little deaf and short-sighted at times, hospitably entertain the 'Haikwan man,' and merely pocket the 200 dollar note which is laid every month under their pillow or plate, as a 'coushew' or present from the chief of the smuggling gang."

Turning to a different subject, the following description of the "boy's" extortions will appeal to residents in China:—

"At the month's end a long account is presented to you, generally written by the office boy, purporting to be an accurate statement of your expenditure, which at first sight, and judging by its total, you rightly consider monstrous. Then you turn round upon him, prepared to fire into him a heavy charge of pent-up indignation, and he mildly enquires in an unperturbed voice, which item you find fault with. You become painfully aware that

you have not a leg to stand upon. Minute items, one after the other, are there in tedious length, each too small to admit of much retrenchment. For how can a sweeping reduction be made of such charges as the dog-chow, 50 cents; old coat makes new, 40 cents, etc., etc.? Even when you do think you have found a something which really is extortionate, the wretch, ever irrepressible and resigned, proceeds to placidly explain the why and wherefore with his usual smile of mild expostulation and, be it said, pitying indignation. It is in vain to be indignant. Struggle against these accounts as you will, they 'tot up serenely' *semper idem*. And on this point it is a well-known fact that you do not fall in your boy's estimation one little bit by these monthly ebullitions; he knows full well you can 'stand it,' for on entering your service he took immediate steps to ascertain your income, so that he could base his charges accordingly."

In his chapter on Hongkong Mr. Halcombe is not in his happiest mood and numerous small deviations from accuracy are to be noticed. The hong men do not go home at four o'clock; not many of them live at Kowloon; nor was the Peak Tramway built by Mr. Bowdler. The following paragraph is characterised neither by sense nor dignity:

"The place seems overrun with Portuguese!—They almost crowd one off the pavement. It is about time a stop was put to this wholesale emigration from Macao. But, I suppose, it is no use bringing new laws into force—Macao must be empty—left with its one half-forgotten redeeming point—the statue of Camoens who wrote his 'Lusiad' there. They have left that city, vulgarly speaking, 'bottom up,' and have taken a 'hand,' or 'chipped in,' as I heard some one remark, to gamble this city away—to reduce it to its primeval state of granite stones, empty bottles, and cigar-ends."

Enough however, of fault finding. Mr. Halcombe has given us an interesting volume, notwithstanding its defects, and we shall be glad to welcome more from his pen. The illustrations are numerous and good and include several reproductions of rice paper pictures in which the original colours are well copied. In the chapter on match-label collecting, also, coloured reproductions of some dozen of the more striking designs are given.

We will bring our notice to a close by quoting an adventure with pirates in the old days. It is a tale told to Mr. Halcombe by Captain C-g, of the steamer *Fung Shun*. Years ago Captain C-g was in charge of a small schooner, which, on the occasion referred to, was making a trip from Hongkong to Shanghai, a great portion of the cargo consisting of opium. The wind fell light and two suspicious looking junks drew up. As a precautionary measure the captain had one of the spare booms out into five-foot lengths and painted black, a proceeding which made the crew think him mad. The remainder of the narrative we give in the captain's own words as recorded by Mr. Halcombe:

"Suddenly I saw a sampan lowered from one of the junks and cross over to the other one with a line. And, as from bow to bow a large hawser was drawn, I at once knew their plan of attack."

"It was an old Yangtze pirate dodge, and a good one, too. They meant to sail along at some distance apart, but parallel with each other, and as they approached our craft draw in on the hawser until it caught across our stern—as we were stern on to them—when both junks would swing round alongside, with us between, and board simultaneously."

"Though I had every confidence in my crew, which consisted of Manila and Ningpo men, it was a very anxious time, and no doubt some of them thought I was temporarily bereft of my senses, especially when I brought out a dozen of my white shirts and all the straw hats we could muster, and made them dress up in them. They were also quite at a loss to account for the painted logs. But when these were all in readiness, I had them rested against the closed side-ports, and stationed a man, armed with mucker and cutlass, at each. I now served out to every man three dozen rounds of ammunition, and had the two loaded nine-pounders, which I

intended to work myself, placed aft, and partially trained them in readiness."

"The sun was slowly sinking, and it began to grow a little dusk. Nearer and nearer came the two pirate junks, the large hawser from bow to bow being gradually drawn in, and the stern sweeps plied more vigorously to give the necessary speed for their diabolical scheme. Now a great beating of loud-sounding gongs and the firing of crackers commenced, and wild, blood-curdling yells of fierce hatred and defiance made every man grasp his weapon more firmly and prepare to sell his life dearly."

"All was oppressively silent aboard my little schooner, and the hands, standing in readiness at their respective ports, one and all looked towards me, awaiting my orders."

"Calmness was everything. So I chewed away at my lighted cigar and calculated the distance."

"Six hundred yards—five hundred—about three hundred. Now they were about two hundred yards; the din was fearful; the time had come. I gave the first order: 'Raise the ports, men!'"

"The large square side-ports were triced up—I stood with the fuse-strings of my two guns in hand. I pulled and shouted, 'Shove out the spars!'"

"The shot from the nine-pounders simply raked their decks, and, with the last command, out went my dummy guns."

"Another minute and the pirates would have swept alongside; but the great hawser was slackened away and hauled aboard, and they sheered off as they saw our formidable array of guns and the white-bloused marines, as they thought, ready to work them."

"*'Bing seun? bing seun!'* (man-of-war! man-of-war!) I heard them shout as they manoeuvred out of the way, expecting a broadside from us every moment. Getting my men aft, I fired volley after volley into them; and while doing this a breeze of wind came rustling along—the cloud-bank had reached us—the sails filled out, and away we went scudding before it."

"It was a mighty narrow shave! And you may be sure I took good care to be properly armed next voyage. But my dummy guns did their work—they saved a good little ship and her crew."

**Chinese Phonology.** An attempt to discover the sounds of the Ancient Language and to recover the Lost Rhymes of China. By L. VOLPICELLI, late Bursar, Royal Asiatic College of Naples, Hon. Librarian, China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. Shanghai: China Gazette Office. 1896.

Mr. VOLPICELLI says that if philology is one of the natural sciences it cannot be excepted from the general treatment accorded to the class: the collection of numerous specimens and their comparison, with the application of mathematics (at least in the elementary form of statistics), become indispensable for the discovery of general laws underlying phenomena. Following out this theory, he has taken as the basis of his work the second set of rhyme tables in Kang-hsi. All the characters were written out, according to initials, in single column on large sheets of paper; then Mr. Volpicelli searched for each character in Giles's Dictionary and wrote out in twelve columns by the side of it the different sounds assigned by Parker to the nine dialects and three languages. He thus collected a vast material of over 40,000 sounds on which to base his inquiry. "It was," he says, "a most laborious work, which I do not think I could undertake again, and which I was sorely tempted several times to give up; but the work already accomplished, which would have been wasted if left incomplete, deterred me from such a pusillanimous course." The results of this laborious work are embodied in the thirty-eight pages of the small book before us. Only advanced sinologists will be able to understand it and from them the author is more likely to receive criticism than appreciation.

**Without Prejudice.** By I. ZANGWILL. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1896.

THIS is a selection, slightly revised, of Mr. Zangwill's miscellaneous work during the last four or five years, and the title is that under which

the bulk of it has appeared month by month in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. Mr. Zangwill is a most entertaining writer and his numerous admirers will be glad to have this collection of his essays in permanent form. "Better the mistaken voice of individuality than the soulless bleat of the flock," he says, and Mr. Zangwill's own individuality is strongly marked. In his first essay, "A vision of the burden of man," which serves to introduce the introduction," he says he writes without any prejudice in favour of grammar, and tells us of an old schoolmaster who grew very angry with him for using the word "ain't" and vociferated "Ain't! How often am I to tell you ain't ain't a word!" Also there was a professor who told his pupils "You must not use a preposition to end a sentence with." "Fools follow rules," says Mr. Zangwill, "wise men precede them." Rules or no rules, Mr. Zangwill is a master of style.

**British India.** By R. W. FRAZER, LL.B., I.C.S. (retired). London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1896.

THIS volume belongs to "The Story of the Nations" series, to which it is a welcome addition. It gives a very lucid, exact, and readable epitome of the growth and establishment of British rule in India, and a statement of the present condition of the country. Englishmen are all proud of the Indian empire, but there is comparatively little general knowledge of its history, and what there is is confined chiefly to the more prominent of the many feats of arms of which India has been the scene. Mr. Fraser traces the early history of commerce between the East and the West, the long struggle between the Dutch, French, and English for predominance, the gradual decay of the Mughal Empire, the extension of British influence from the delta of the Ganges to Bombay in the west and down to Madras in the south, and the further conquests and acquisitions down to the annexation of Upper Burmah. The tale is told in graphic and fascinating style, and we would cordially commend Mr. Fraser's book to all who wish to improve their acquaintance with the great dependency of the British crown.

### THE LIKIN QUESTION IN KWANGSI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE CENTRAL LIKIN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KUANG-SI PROVINCE.

The following translation, received from H.M. Consul at Canton, of a proclamation which has been issued by the Kwangsi Likin Authorities, has been forwarded to us from the Colonial Secretary's Office:—

The following proclamation is issued for the public information:

His Excellency the Governor-General Tan has, through His Excellency Shih, Governor of this province, communicated to this office, an order with regard to half duty certificates. It appears therefrom that on November 7th, 1896, a despatch was received from the Taung-li Yamen, stating that on 29th of October, 1896, the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, had addressed that body on this subject.

The Minister referred to his previous communication, wherein he gave expression to the opinion that the terms of the proclamation issued at Wu-chow-fu were not sufficiently explicit to remove the apprehension existing in the minds of Chinese traders. On this ground he called for the issue of a fresh notification, in which, after a rehearsal of the Treaty provisions bearing on the question, should be embodied a clear enunciation of the following points. Firstly, in the case of foreign produce conveyed under Transit pass to no matter what point in the interior, there must on no account be any attempt, cover or overt, to make up the likin to which it would otherwise have been liable en route; and secondly, that when foreign goods shall have been separated from the pass, the charges levied thereon shall in no case differ from those levied on goods that have satisfied the ordinary likin duties. Sir Claude MacDonald went on to say, although on 13th of June the Yamen had asked him to understand that it concerned only his views on this matter, yet the Provincial

vernment of the two Kwangs had not taken any steps to issue proclamations for the information of the mercantile class and the public generally. He therefore had again to request that the Yamen telegraph to the Governor-General of these two provinces to issue an adequate proclamation. A proclamation in merely general terms would be of no value; it was essential that the points above mentioned should be clearly and fully set forth.

The Yamen, in commenting upon this communication from the Minister, stated that, according to the 7th Tariff Rule annexed to the Treaty of Tientsin: "Duty free goods with the exception of the three classes, gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and baggage, which need not be discussed, will, if taken into the interior, be liable to an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent. Moreover, when merchandise is taken into the interior the merchant concerned must give notice to the Customs of the nature and the quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and their inland destination. The collector of Customs will then, on due inspection made and on receipt of the inland duty due, issue an inland duty certificate. The merchant must produce this certificate at every barrier en route that it may be visé and the goods allowed to pass. No further duty will be leviable upon goods so certificated, no matter how distant their destination.

Thus, the Yamen continues, the inland half duty makes up for the likin ordinarily leviable in transit to the destination mentioned in the certificate.

The exhibition of this document to be visé of course frees the produce it covers from all other charges whatsoever. And when the goods and the certificate are parted the likin regulations apply to the former equally with uncertificated produce.

The Yamen therefore called attention to the necessity of preventing further difficulties by notifying the mercantile class and the public generally by proclamation, and requested His Excellency the Governor-General to instruct his subordinates to issue a fresh proclamation, plainly setting forth the Treaty provisions, for the information of both Chinese and foreign merchants.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in communicating the despatch from the Yamen to His Excellency this Governor, mentioned that he himself was instructing the Kwangsi likin office and office of Foreign Affairs to take joint action in the sense indicated in that despatch, that is to say, to give orders to the local authorities to issue a proclamation in explicit terms. His Excellency added that while requesting the Governor to direct the above offices as soon as practicable to issue circular instruction for the guidance of those concerned, he had also instructed the Kwangtung likin office and the Prefect of Wuchow in Kwangsi to act in conformity therewith.

Being in receipt of the above instructions it is accordingly the duty of this office to issue this proclamation. It is at the same time submitting its action for the approval of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Governor and is transmitting to each Prefecture and barrier the requisite directions to carry out the orders received.

Be it therefore known to you merchants and the general public that all persons importing foreign produce into the Province of Kwangsi under half duty certificate have already paid half barrier duty at the rate of 2½ per cent. This payment takes the place of the likin ordinarily payable in transit, and every custom-house and barrier en route shall, after examination, allow the goods to pass without levying any further charges whatsoever thereon. Moreover, when the goods have ceased to be under the protection of the pass, such goods are, under the likin regulations, entitled to the same treatment as produce of a similar nature which has paid likin en route, and are not to be discriminated against. Should, however, goods of a similar nature which have paid likin in transit be liable to further charges in respect of *Tso Ku* (i.e., Octroi Duty) and *Loti likin* (i.e., Destination Duty), then certificated goods after they have been separated from their covering pass

are likewise liable for these such dues to be collected from the purchaser.

But in the event of goods of a similar nature, which have paid likin in transit, not being subject to charges in respect of *Tso Ku* or *Lo-ti* likin, then in like manner no such charge shall be collected from the purchaser of certificated goods. Thereby will uniformity of treatment be secured.

For the future, therefore, you merchants and the general public may, in accordance with Treaty, traffic freely with any merchant, be he Chinese or foreign, who under a half duty certificate imports foreign goods into the Province of Kwangsi.

There is no necessity for you to labour under any apprehension.

Received at Canton, 5th Jan., 1897.

Translated by

J. W. JAMIESON.

## SUPREME COURT.

18th January.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR J. W. CARRINGTON  
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

### THE BAR CONGRATULATES HIS LORDSHIP.

On his Lordship taking his seat the whole of the members of the legal profession rose from their seats and Hon. W. M. Goodman (Attorney-General), addressing his Lordship, said—May it please your Lordship, since the last monthly session of the Court for the trial of Crown cases, it has been announced that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon you the honour of knighthood. That information was received with the liveliest satisfaction by the colony generally and in that sentiment the legal profession fully shared. The members of both branches of that profession have accordingly, as your Lordship sees, assembled here this morning to offer to you, through me as Attorney-General, their most sincere and hearty congratulations and to express the hope that you may long be spared to enjoy your new honours. In May of last year I had the pleasure of publicly addressing to your Lordship some words of congratulation upon your appointment as Chief Justice of this colony. At that time, in alluding to your recent predecessors, Sir Fielding Clarke, Sir James Russell, and Sir George Phillippo, and assuring your Lordship of the respect and esteem with which those judges were regarded by the community, I ventured, having regard to your previous career, to predict that in your Lordship we should find a Chief Justice who would prove a most worthy successor to those able men. Experience has shown this to be the case; and while congratulating your Lordship upon the latest honour conferred upon you it seems to me I may fairly congratulate the colonists generally upon the fact that it is upon their new Chief Justice that this honour has been conferred.

His Lordship—Mr. Attorney-General, I have to thank you very cordially for the kind words of congratulation which you have been good enough to address to me on behalf of the members of the Bar, of which you are the distinguished head. It is, I think, just eight months since you were kind enough to address words of welcome to me on my first taking my seat as the head of this Court. It was then very far from my expectation that in so short a time you would be uttering similar kindly words of congratulation on such an occasion as the present. It is, of course, a matter of much gratification to me that Her Majesty the Queen should have thought me worthy of the honour of knighthood, but I venture to say sincerely that it is a matter not only of individual gratification but also of gratification in connexion with the legal profession and with the Court of which I have the honour to be the head. With regard to what you said, Mr. Attorney-General, with reference to my predecessors and myself, I can only express my sincere gratitude to you for your assurance that I am held in esteem by the members of the profession and by the community. I beg to thank the members of the Bar and also the members of the other branch of the profession for attending here to-day to support

and endorse what you have said. I have had many kind expressions of congratulation from different quarters in connexion with this honour bestowed upon me, and I beg you to believe that there are none which I value more highly than those to which you have just given utterance.

His Lordship then proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

### THE TRADE IN GIRLS.

Chan Yi was charged with harbouring a girl named Mak Fun with intent that she should be let out for the purpose of prostitution. The prisoner was the mistress of a brothel.

Hon. W. M. Goodman (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Dennys (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The jury were—Messrs. F. M. de Luz, J. Wheeley, H. White, T. F. Foyun, G. P. Lammert, J. M. H. Meier, and P. H. E. F. Luders.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sent to gaol for fifteen months with hard labour.

Li Kau and Wong Su Hong were then placed in the dock charged with unlawfully bringing the girl into the colony and they were each sent to gaol for eighteen months with hard labour.

A third case of a similar nature was then taken, but the prisoner, a woman, was found not guilty and she was discharged.

The jury in this case was composed of Messrs. H. B. Bridger, A. Bejanji, F. E. C. Georg, J. Logan, J. Noronha, R. Becker, and F. J. R. Schwarzkopf.

### THE COLLISION WITH A POLICE PINNACE.

The case in which the coxswain of the steam launch *Leung Fat*, which ran down a police pinnacle in the harbour, is charged with the manslaughter of the lukong who was drowned was fixed for hearing on Friday.

## SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT FOOCOW.

We are indebted to the Cable Companies for a copy of the following telegram:—

Foochow, 18th January.

Severe earthquake here this morning at six o'clock. Direction about north and south.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the offices on the 14th Jan. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided and there were also present Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Eds, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

### MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous ordinary meeting and of the special meeting were read and confirmed.

### THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CALF LYMPH.

The following letter was laid on the table.—  
Government Civil Hospital,  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that there is at present a plentiful supply of calf lymph.

Since the 22nd December over 600 tubes have been issued from the Government Vaccine Institute. Amongst others the following have been supplied:—

Army Medical Staff, Deputy Inspector-General, Naval Hospital, U.S.S. *Machius*, H.M. Flagship *Centurion*, H.M.S. *Humber*, H.M.S. *Swift*, and H.M.S. *Immortalite*. The Tung Wah, Alice Memorial Hospital, and Victoria Goal have been supplied free. With every issue I have requested the doctors to furnish me with the results of the vaccination, and up to date I have received word from the Naval doctors, from two civil practitioners, and from the public vaccinators that the lymph has taken well.

Free vaccination is carried out at Government Civil Hospital daily from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and the following institutions have had their inmates vaccinated during the past week:—Diocesan School, Baxter House Mission School, The Reformatory (West Point), and Po Leung Kuk inmates.

In view of the erroneous impressions that might be conveyed to the public by a Note

by the "Way" in the *China Mail* of the 4th instant. I thought it well to inform the Board of the action which has been taken, so far as vaccination is concerned, to check the recent outbreak of smallpox, and had the actual figures been given by the writer in the *China Mail* showing the results of the vaccination carried out during the last fortnight, instead of satisfying himself with the statement "on good authority," the public would have been in a better position to have decided for themselves on the correct inference to be drawn from such results.

It is to be remembered that on such occasions as these, as a precautionary measure, a large number of persons are vaccinated who have been re-vaccinated more than once previously; such a result even as the writer of the note referred to admits, viz., "about two-thirds are effective," would be found on reference to reliable statistics somewhat above the average generally obtained.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. M. ATKINSON.  
Superintendent.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS appended the following minute.—It appears that an ample supply of fresh lymph has been and is obtainable from the Government Vaccine Institute on application at the Government Civil Hospital, as notified in the *Government Gazette*, and that the results obtained from the use of such lymph have been satisfactory. It is hoped in future that persons requiring lymph will in the public interest obtain it from the Vaccine Institute.

It was agreed to write to the Colonial Secretary, thanking him for the information forwarded to the Board.

#### SMALLPOX AT KOBE.

A return from the British Consul at Kobe showed that between December 15th and 21st inclusive, the number of new cases of smallpox at Kobe was 135 and the number of deaths 50. Between December 22nd and December 28th, inclusive, the number of new cases was 86 and the number of deaths 56.

#### A SMALLPOX PATIENT ALLOWED TO WALK THE STREETS.

Mr. Jordan, Health Officer of the Port, reported a case of smallpox from the steamer *Fausang*. The steamer arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai on the 1st January and proceeded to Canton the next day. She returned at 1 a.m. on the 8th inst. The patient was seen on that day with a rash, which broke out the previous night. He previously had fever and pains in the body; no headache or vomiting. He is the second officer of the vessel and was well enough to walk to the hospital, whither he was sent in company with the third officer. The vessel was disinfected.

The Medical Officer of Health appended the following minute.—This man appears to have been allowed to walk through the streets of the city after it had been ascertained that he was suffering from smallpox.

The PRESIDENT—I beg to move that a letter be addressed to the Colonial Secretary requesting information as to who was responsible for this man being allowed to proceed through the streets in the way he did. It is highly detrimental to the public health that a person suffering from smallpox should be allowed to go through the streets without proper care being exercised.

The COLONIAL SURGEON seconded.  
Carried.

The SECRETARY mentioned that the Registrar-General had issued a notice informing people that it was necessary to acquaint the authorities of cases of smallpox as soon as the disease manifested itself. The notification also referred to public vaccination.

#### THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

A return from Bombay showed that between the 9th and 23rd Dec. there were 788 new cases of plague and 523 deaths in that city.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

An application was made by Inspector German for leave of absence and it was decided to forward the application to the Colonial Secretary with a favourable recommendation. In a minute the Captain Superintendent of Police hoped that an application would not be

made to his department for an extra man for the sanitary staff, because he could not grant it.

#### A USEFUL MEASURE.

A letter was read from Mr. J. S. Van Buren, agent for the P. M. and O. & O. S. S. Companies, asking permission to erect a disinfecting apparatus. He pointed out that in 1896 Hon. W. O. Smith, President, and Dr. Wood, Member, of the Hawaiian Board of Health, visited Hongkong for the purpose of investigating the plague in connection with the emigration of Chinese from Hongkong to Honolulu. As a result of their investigations they decided that the baggage of all Chinese emigrants for Hawaii must be fumigated in Hongkong before embarkation and they authorized a wet sulphur fumigation as a temporary measure pending the purchase and erection of a hot air fumigating plant. This plant had now arrived in Hongkong from San Francisco and it was desired to have it erected on shore in the Company's godown on Marine Lot 111 at Wanchai and to use the lower part of the godown for the purpose of fumigating the baggage of such Chinese passengers as might embark here for Honolulu. The baggage to be fumigated would not be infected baggage, but the ordinary clothing of Chinese passengers. As this clothing passed through the colony without any cleansing whatever there could be no ground to fear the spreading of disease by having the disinfecting plant erected on shore. The whole process would be supervised by Dr. Jordan, the medical officer appointed by the Hawaiian Government for that purpose.

In a minute Mr. Ede and the Colonial Surgeon approved of the erection of the plant.

It was resolved not to oppose the application on the understanding that the fumigating apparatus would not cause a nuisance and further that no clothes or other possessions that had been in actual contact with persons suffering from infectious or contagious disease would be infected on the premises.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended the 2nd inst. the rate of mortality was 15.8 per 1,000 per annum as against 19.9 for the corresponding period of last year. For the week ended the 9th inst. the rate was 20.9 as against 26.1 for the corresponding week of last year.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until next Thursday week.

#### FIRE ON THE "FAUSANG."

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night (12th Jan.) a fire was discovered in the fore part of the Indo-China Company's steamer *Fausang*, while she was lying at her buoy. The discovery was made by the chief officer, who saw smoke issuing from one of the forward ventilators. He at once raised an alarm and signals for assistance were sent up. In a short time Hon. F. H. May, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and several firemen reached the vessel, where they met the floating fire engine. The fire was seen to be confined to Nos. 1 and 2 holds, which contained a cargo of cotton, sugar, and general merchandise, and the origin of the outbreak was doubtless due to spontaneous combustion. The ship's crew played on the fire with steam pipes and the firemen quickly got to work with their hose, but the fire contained to smoulder until a late hour on the 13th January. The damage is very considerable. The *Fausang* was to have left for Kobe on the 13th Jan.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### DOCK DETACHMENT SMOKING CONCERT.

On Saturday evening the Kowloon Dock Detachment of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps gave a smoking concert in the recreation room of the docks. The concert was the first ever given at the docks in connection with the Volunteers, and its great success is the best recommendation for a series of concerts during the season both at the headquarters and at Kowloon; such gatherings, we feel certain, would tend to foster a popular spirit not only amongst the members of the Corps themselves but amongst the general public. There is plenty of musical talent amongst our Volunteers, and an occasional

display of their vocal and instrumental capabilities would give the volunteer movement a further impetus. Unfortunately Sir John Carrington (Commandant) was unable to be present on Saturday night, but there were many officers in the crowded room, amongst them being Captain Chapman, Lieutenants Machell, Macdonald, and Wylie, and a few naval officers. Mr. D. Gillies, who takes a warm interest in the Corps and does all in his power to promote a healthy rivalry amongst the men, presided and he made an excellent chairman. Amongst those who contributed towards the evening's entertainment were Messrs. Tyndall Lea, W. K. Wylie, J. Gilchrist, Robinson, C. McD. Smart, J. Lowrie, and Appleby, all of whom gave the greatest satisfaction and encores had to be given. During an interval an opportunity was taken to present Sergeant McPhail with the Wallace Cup, which was competed for by the Dock Detachment and which McPhail has won outright. Mr. D. Gillies, in making the presentation, said the cup was presented by the late Mr. Wallace, for whom everyone who knew him had the greatest esteem. They all valued him as a very worthy friend and he had taken the kindest interest in the Volunteer Corps. The object of Mr. Wallace in presenting the cup was to infuse a competitive spirit amongst the members of the Dock detachment and to improve their shooting, for he was himself a very enthusiastic volunteer and he wished his fellow men to share that enthusiasm. The competition was for the best of twenty-four shooting matches and the members shot at the beginning of each month; thus the competition had extended over two years. The cup, which was a very handsome one, had now been won outright by Sergeant McPhail, who was to be congratulated upon the prowess he had shown with the carbine and upon the very excellent example he had shown to all the other members. It was just possible that another cup would shortly be presented for competition and he (the Chairman) hoped the whole of the Dock detachment would show as much good sport in shooting for this cup as they had done in shooting for the one won by McPhail. (Applause.) It was to be hoped the Wallace cup would be prized as a heirloom by McPhail's children and his children's children. (Laughter.) Mr. Gillies then handed the cup to McPhail, who was loudly applauded. Prizes were also given to the following members who took part in a shooting competition on December 21st last:—

	Score.	H'Cap	Pts.	Total.
Gunner Harman .....	88	6		94
Sergeant McPhail .....	89	Scratch		89
Gunner Sutton .....	75	11		86
" Gow .....	82	2		84
" Stewart .....	83	Scratch		83
" Gilchrist .....	73	8		81
" Rutter .....	75	4		79
Lieut. Macdonald .....	78	Scratch		78
Sergeant Lowrie .....	77	"		77
Gunner White .....	70	2		72
" Dreas .....	61	10		71
" Wilson .....	50	18		68
Corporal Ewing .....	53	10		63
Gunner Swanston .....	44	18		62
Corporal Henderson .....	49	4		53
Gunner Sayers .....	31	21		52

A handsome gold ring was presented to Mr. Kyles by the members of the Dock detachment for the valuable services he had rendered as register keeper.

The Newchwang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 21st December, says:—A much to be regretted accident occurred three days ago. Mr. Happer, Commissioner of Customs, while tending one of his dogs received a bite on the left hand and the animal being in a bad state of health the wound festered. Mr. and Mrs. Happer left yesterday for Port Arthur overland, whence they will proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, and though we have every reason to hope that no serious consequences are to be apprehended, we cannot but agree that Mr. Happer is wise to avoid neglecting any precautionary measures obtainable. He has our sincere good wishes and sympathy in an affliction which has thrown a gloom over the whole community and which we earnestly trust will have a favourable issue.

## SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Corporal Bates, of the Royal Engineers, committed suicide on Thursday night by throwing himself over the verandah of Wellington Barracks, his neck being broken by the fall. The deceased had for a few days previously been behaving strangely and is said to have expressed his intention of committing suicide. On Thursday he was fined at the Police Court for being drunk and was afterwards handed over to the military authorities. He was placed in the cells, but, having requested to be taken out to obey a call of nature, he seized the opportunity to rush up the stairs and take the leap that ended his life.

At the Magistracy on Monday Hon. Commander Hastings held an inquest on the body of Corporal Bates, of the Royal Engineers, who committed suicide at the barracks on the 15th inst. The jurors were—Messrs. J. M. Tavares, E. C. Shepherd, and H. M. Basto.

Dr. Stedman said—On the 15th inst., with Surgeon-Captain Edye, I made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased. We found a recent bruise on the back of the head and a small graze over the right eyebrow which appeared to be of two or three days' standing. On moving the scalp we found a fracture of the left parietal bone, and on opening the skull the membranes of the brain were found to be broken under the fractured bone; the brain substance was lacerated under the fracture and also on the under surface of the small brain. The base of the skull was broken into several pieces, the fracture extending into four bones. There was also partial dislocation between the first and second vertebrae. The internal organs were healthy with the exception of extensive bruising at the back of both lungs and also some bruising at the back of both kidneys. The cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull and partial dislocation of the neck, probably caused by a fall on the back of the head.

Surgeon-Captain Edye gave similar evidence.

The corporal of the guard at Wellington Barracks said that on the morning of the 15th inst. the deceased asked him for permission to go to an out-house. Deceased ran past witness and on reaching the top verandah he threw himself over and fell to the pavement below, a distance of about forty feet. Witness tried to overtake the deceased and ran after him up the steps.

Captain Mould, R.E., said the deceased enlisted five and a half years ago and was 25 years of age. On the 13th inst. he was on duty, but he left his post and was subsequently arrested by the police for being drunk and incapable. He was fined \$1 at the Police Court. There were no entries against him in the defaulters' sheet.

Corporal Smith said the deceased was naturally of a lively disposition. In December he was admitted to the hospital and on being discharged in the early part of January there was a marked change in him. He rarely spoke to anyone and used to lie on his bed muttering.

The jury found that deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

## THE CAREW CASE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]  
SHANGHAI, 14th January.

Miss Jacobs has been remanded on bail until Monday week.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Dickinson was compelled to read his love letters in Court, which caused sensation.

The trial of Mrs. Carew on a charge of murdering her husband commenced in H.B.M.'s Court for Japan at Yokohama on the 5th Jan. before Judge Movat and a jury. The *Gazette* observes that Mrs. Carew came up to the Court in a closed ricksha. She was attired in deep mourning and the vehicle was proceeding at a walking pace followed by two men. Accompanied by her brother and the warder, Mrs. Carew entered the Court within two minutes of the hour and as she took her seat at the back of the place reserved for her counsel it was noticed that her face wore an expression of cheerful composure. The Judge was accompanied into Court by Mr. Troup, who also sat on the Bench. When the Judge

was seated, Mr. Moss, Clerk of the Court, impressively read the charge, to which Mrs. Carew replied in clear and distinct tones, without betraying the slightest quiver in her voice, "I am not guilty." Mr. Lowder then said "I have to apply under advice of her medical attendant that the prisoner be allowed a seat." "Certainly," replied the Judge. Mrs. Carew then moved into the dock, Mr. Kircher bringing a chair. Mr. Lowder stated that he appeared on behalf of the prisoner and Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Litchfield that they appeared on behalf of the Crown, the Judge acknowledging the statements by gravely bowing. Mr. Moss then called upon those summoned to appear on the Jury to "answer to your names and save your fines." Those not replying were Messrs. H. I. Chope, H. E. Campbell, C. B. Bernard, A. Owston, H. A. Vincent, G. K. Dinsdale, J. A. Singleton, J. Walter, H. Moss and H. E. Harries. On these names being repeated, Mr. Singleton answered. The Judge stated that Messrs. Chope and Campbell had left the port; Messrs. Vincent, Moss, and Harries had sent in medical certificates that they were sick, and Mr. Leopold that he was suffering from deafness. The Judge added: "Those gentlemen who have not answered to their names will be fined the usual fine of \$50." This applied to four, Messrs. Bernard, Owston, Dinsdale and Walter. Mr. Moss then informed Mrs. Carew that if she wished to challenge any of the jury she must challenge them before they were sworn, and before they were sworn she should be heard. The drawing of the five jurors was then commenced. The first to be drawn was Arthur Henry Cole Watson who took his seat unchallenged. James Raddigan was challenged by Mr. Lowder. Robert Courtney Kenrick Johnstone was not challenged. Nor was Duncan MacLaren. Henry Moss was next drawn, but, being sick, excused. Charles B. Bernard was fined. Joseph Brown was challenged by Mr. Lowder, as also was the next drawn, William Sutter. Andrew Patterson passed unchallenged and took his seat in the jury-box. Charles Barton Steadman was then drawn and proceeded to the jury-box when he paused and, addressing the Judge said "Your Honour, I claim exemption; is this the time to state it?" "On what ground?" "On the ground of deafness; I have a medical certificate." "You are excused?" Henry Tennant was challenged by Mr. Litchfield. Charles Sale's name was then called. Mr. Lowder: "I challenge Charles Sale." Frank Percy Solomon was excused on a medical certificate. The next name drawn, and, as it proved, the last, was that of Joseph Davieson, who passed unchallenged, and the list was filled. The Jury thus consisted of Messrs. Watson, Johnstone, MacLaren, Patterson, and Davieson, and having been sworn, the other gentlemen called were excused from further attendance.

The indictment was as follows:—

"In her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan.

"Kanagawa to wit.

"Henry Charles Litchfield The Crown Prosecutor in Japan for our Lady Queen presents and charges that at Yokohama Japan Edith May Hallowell Carew on the twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord 1896 feloniously wilfully and of her malice aforethought did kill and murder one Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew against the peace of Our Lady the Queen her Crown and Dignity."

Mr. Wilkinson opened the case with a long address in which he outlined the facts—the address consisting of a review of the evidence given at the inquest and the magisterial examination. He impressed upon the jury that in nearly every case of this sort, the evidence by which it is sought to bring home the charge to the prisoner is circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence would be given to establish certain facts, and they would be asked from those facts to draw certain conclusions. It would be for them to determine whether the direct evidence proved the facts alleged by the witnesses. Upon that point he did not anticipate that there would be much conflict or that they would have any great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. Their difficulty would be in considering those facts as a foundation for the conclusions they would be asked to draw. It

was seldom, indeed, that there were any witnesses to speak directly to the administration of poison, and the law did not require that there should be. If it did, the crime of poisoning would go practically unpunished. Counsel went on to say:—One point there is which will occur to you and that is, what motive could the prisoner have for poisoning her husband? Now, subject to his Lordship's correction I tell you that as a matter of law it is not necessary that any motive should be assigned or proved. It is always in one sense satisfactory that a motive can be found for a crime of which there is otherwise proof. But there is this characteristic of the motives that have actuated prisoners found guilty of murder, that the motive is often entirely, from an ordinary point of view, inadequate. From a high moral point of view, of course, it always is inadequate, but the adequacy of the motive is, of course, one point to which you will pay attention, though I may tell you it is one that ought not in the light of experience to weigh against the evidence of guilt if that evidence is in itself conclusive. Now, there appears to be, what in some cases of this sort there is, a motive—however inadequate from a high point of view—which seems to be something like the motives which from time to time have operated upon men's minds—diseased minds it may be—who have given themselves to crime. Evidence will doubtless be given that so far as the outside public were concerned the deceased and his wife lived on terms of cordial affection. The prisoner herself gives one point only on which they ever had discussion and that was money matters. (Counsel read Mrs. Carew's evidence on this point.) That is the explanation given by the prisoner of what she said was the only controversy that she had with her husband, and she stated facts which, if true and correct, would show that their difficulties had been made up. Assuming all that to be true, then there was, as the case stood, practically no motive at all. But, gentlemen, there comes in another episode in the case. I have mentioned the name of Miss Jacob, the nursery governess. For reasons she entertained the idea that letters to her did not reach her, and, rightly or wrongly, she formed the opinion that her mistress was concealing or destroying them. She went to the waste-paper basket to look for some trace of them, and though she did not find them she found letters in a handwriting she recognized to be that of Mr. Dickinson, who had been in the habit of writing frequently to Mrs. Carew. Other circumstance that had occurred made her read the letters and subsequently, taking advice from a friend, Miss Christoffel, she collected the fragments. That was about Sept. 24th, and on three other occasions fragments of letters were taken from the basket. All this was done before Mr. Carew became ill. After Mrs. Carew had given her evidence at the inquest these letters were sewn together, and produced, and they may be characterised, gentlemen, as letters which no modest woman who still retained her fealty to her husband could accept from any man whatever. I don't wish to read all those letters to you. It will be your duty to hear them read from beginning to end and I do not propose to read any part of them in support of the proposition I have just made now. I shall read those parts that refer to the alleged relations between herself and her husband. Among those letters was one which evidently had not reached Mr. Dickinson, though Mr. Dickinson states that he received a letter in the same terms. It reads "Forgive me, my dear I always come to you in my trouble. There is not much the matter, but I should like your advice on a matter which must be decided early to-morrow. He is so far quite indifferent as to yesterday beyond calling you a few inelegant names. He is seedy. Miyanoshta doesn't suit him in more ways than one." She then asks his advice about meeting a certain lady whose name will be mentioned to you. She had been invited to dinner. "Shall I refuse to meet them, she and her partner, or keep quiet by remaining passive? I rather think the latter; it will give him less of a handle to bully me." This is a letter written by her to a man other than her husband. To add to the situation it would be nice to have you here, that evening. How would you like it?" That letter was answered by Mr. Dickinson.

son. In it he said: "My poor dear darling, I knew you would suffer for yesterday \* \* \* I shall hope always that all this constant abuse of me will never cause you to look at me with other eyes than those you have now. \* \* \* And it is really after all abuse that is not deserved." Counsel also read other passages which have already been published from this and other letters, and referring to the advice given by Mr. Dickinson as to divorce, said he was asked by prisoner's counsel to mention that it was admitted on behalf of the prosecution that the prisoner never did apply to Mr. Litchfield for advice with the view of procuring a divorce and that she did not even ask for advice tending to divorce. In another letter Mr. Dickinson said "I think he was only bluffing this morning when he spoke about coming in to ask about your account." Now, counsel proceeded, these letters were written to the prisoner and they referred to letters written by her in which the statements made undoubtedly originated. Those statements are either true or they are false. She either lived in peace and comfort with her husband and wrote to Mr. Dickinson she was in fear of her life, or else those statements were true and she was in fear of her life. There I suggest is a motive such as usually or sometimes occurs in these cases. You have either that view to take or you must conclude that the letters to Mr. Dickinson were a concoction of lies. If the latter, then some other matters in the case will perhaps be cleared up. If she has been in the habit of deliberately, day after day, writing to a person whom she called a friend of the family in terms of her husband such as she must have written to call for these letters, and if those terms were false, then any statement that she may make, if it is a doubtful one, will not be entitled to much credence. Counsel went on to say that it was suggested, or the Coroner's jury was asked to draw the conclusion, that the poison was self-administered and the materials for another solution of the death were provided—if it was not deliberately stated—in the suggestion that the deceased died by the hands of a woman called Annie Luke.

Mr. Lowder:—May I say that I did not intend that at all?

Mr. Wilkinson accepted the disclaimer frankly and fully, remarking, however, that the suggestion was one that the jury might have thought was intended to be drawn inasmuch as Mr. Lowder had no opportunity of addressing any remarks to the coroner or the jury. Another suggestion with regard to Annie Luke would be that her existence would account in some way for uneasiness on the part of the deceased, and might with other things lead him to take arsenic. On the Annie Luke episode he would just mention one or two things which must suggest to the jury strongly that Annie Luke was created by the prisoner. Counsel then recapitulated the circumstances of Annie Luke's first appearance on the scene, and said there was one thing the jury would require to consider. The card said to have been left by the mysterious woman bore, according to Mrs. Carew, the characters "M. J. A. L., 1888," yet Miss Jacob would swear that when the card was shown to her it bore only the characters "M. J., 1888," the fact being impressed on her mind by the initials being the same as her own name omitting her middle initial, and she would also say that there was a good deal of chaff about the strange visitor, but that Annie Luke was never mentioned. Mr. Wilkinson next referred to the letter, which the prisoner found after her husband's death, written by Annie and beginning "I must see you," Mr. Carew's letter to Annie Luke which the prisoner said was sent to her in an envelope that she had since destroyed; and the letter by Mrs. Carew to her husband telling him the mysterious lady had called; and he pointed out that Annie's letter and Mrs. Carew's letter to her husband were both written on half sheets of note paper and both contained the same water mark—or rather half a water mark—"hides"—and it would be for the jury to judge whether they were written by the same person. The jury would probably ask themselves how on earth the letter of her husband came to her, and there might be an explanation in a letter of Mr. Dickinson, in which he said he thought Mrs.

Carew might "ask for the letters," that being in reply to a question by her as to a letter addressed by her husband to another woman. On that counsel would ask the jury to consider that the letter in the deceased's handwriting addressed to Annie Luke was obtained from the Post Office by the prisoner, and that it never came to her in an envelope at all; and he would ask them farther to draw the conclusion that Annie Luke never existed at all—in Yokohama at least—whatever reality she might have had as entering into the life of the prisoner in former days, and that her appearance in Yokohama was a creation of the prisoner's. As bearing upon the innocence or guilt of the prisoner all letters written by her were evidence in the matter, and in that connection he read three letters addressed to Miss Jacob by the prisoner. Miss Jacob left the latter's service on the 24th, two days after Mr. Carew's death, and on the following day the first letter was received by her.

"Dear Mary,—Before you finally decide on what you intend doing, it is Mr. Porch's wish as well as my own that you come round to see us. I have no wish or intention to ask you to remain here against your will, but there are several questions as well as my duty to ask you. I must ask you therefore to be good enough to come round here sometime this evening. I shall not detain you for any length of time. Yours truly, E. M. H. Carew."

A second letter was received on Nov. 11th and was as follows:—

"Dear Mary—I hope for the sake of Edgerley and the old people at home that you will see Mr. Porch, who will take this letter to you. If this will not appeal, perhaps you will see him for the sake of Marjory and Ben. I hope Mr. Porch, my father, will soon be here and that if you won't see my brother you will see him. Yours sincerely, Edith M. H. Carew."

Miss Jacob on that occasion did see Mr. Porch, but probably no evidence of what was said would be given. A third letter was received on Nov. 13th and was as follows:—

"Dear Mary,—I went round to see you this morning early. I suppose it was Miss Britain I saw who said you would not see me. I am very sorry you would not. However, I suppose you know your mind best. I have a fair idea of what you will be asked and what you will reply in Court to day, and I want to tell you that it depends entirely upon you to-day as to the result in everything. You yourself must see that, and I hope you will remember and bear this in mind for the sake of Marjory and Ben if for—[probably "none"] else. Your E. M. H. C."

With the reading of these letters and a final sentence to the jury Mr. Wilkinson closed his speech, and the Court adjourned for tiffin.

The taking of the medical evidence was then proceeded with.

The news of the arrest of Miss Jacobs first reached Shanghai through Reuter's Agency, The N. C. Daily News subsequently published the following telegrams from its own correspondent:—

"Kobe, 11th January, 11.15 a.m."

"Miss Jacobs was arrested yesterday afternoon, and it is reported that she is charged with murder. She will be examined this morning."

"Kobe, 11th January, 7.30 p.m."

"Before Assistant Judge Troup this morning, Mr. F. Lowder charged Miss Jacobs with the murder of Carew, Mr. Scidmore watching the case on behalf of the accused. Mr. Lowder asserted that Miss Jacobs was the writer of the Annie Luke letters. The arrest of Miss Jacobs aroused public sympathy. Miss Jacobs has been remanded until to-morrow morning, and meanwhile the Carew trial has been adjourned until the day after to-morrow (13th inst.)."

Commenting on the above our contemporary says:—The new development in the Carew case, the first news of which reached us yesterday through Reuter's Agency, owing to the unaccountable delay in the transmission of our own telegram, came as a veritable surprise. That Miss Mary Esther Jacobs, Mrs. Carew's governess, should be arrested on the charge of murdering Mr. Carew, in the middle of the trial of her mistress on the same charge, is indeed sensational. Public opinion has already severely

condemned Miss Jacobs for her treachery in abstracting the pieces of her mistress's letters from the waste-paper basket and sewing them together so that they were used as evidence against Mrs. Carew, but there was no idea here, whatever suspicions might be floating about in Yokohama, that she was guilty of any greater crime, or was implicated in any way in the death of her master. There was no reason to think, from the evidence given at the inquest or at the preliminary examination before the magistrate, that Miss Jacobs had any motive for desiring Mr. Carew's death. If Mr. Carew had wronged her in any way, it is hard to believe that she could wish to take such a terrible way of righting herself; nor is it conceivable that whatever her spite against her mistress, she could murder her master in the hope that her mistress would be charged with the crime. Whether Miss Jacobs has yet given her evidence in the trial, which began on Tuesday last, we do not yet know; if not her arrest as a principal would effectually prevent her giving it now. Hence arises the suggestion that she may have been charged in order to prevent her appearance as a witness against Mrs. Carew, but she could not have been arrested without the consent of the authorities of the Court, and it is certain that under the circumstances they would not have consented to it unless strong *prima facie* grounds had been shown for it. The later telegram which we publish to-day from our own correspondent favours the suggestion that the arrest of Miss Jacobs is a defensive move on the part of Mrs. Carew's counsel, and it will be noted that it is stated her arrest has aroused public sympathy with Miss Jacobs. Meanwhile, the mystery has become more mysterious still; and if the new charge should have any solid foundation, it would show the existence of a depth of malignity of which it is difficult to believe that a girl like Miss Jacobs could be capable.

The following telegram was published later:—

"Kobe, 13th Jan., 9.50 p.m."

"The evidence of Miss Jacobs in the trial of Mrs. Carew has not yet been given. Miss Jacobs has been remanded on bail until Monday week, the 25th inst."

"The trial of Mrs. Carew was resumed this morning. Mr. Dickinson was examined and compelled to read his own love letters in Court. His evidence caused a great sensation."

The Mercury publishes the following telegrams:—

"Yokohama, 12th Jan. (7.20 p.m.)"

"In Court to-day, the constable in giving in evidence stated that in searching Miss Jacobs' room he found duplicate documents. After the Court adjourned Miss Jacobs was admitted to bail."

"Mrs. Carew was called, and in reply to a question stated that she did not recognise the 'Woman in Black,' who called to see Mr. Carew on the 10th October."

"Yokohama, 13th Jan. (11.28 a.m.)"

"Miss Jacobs' case has been adjourned until Monday, January 25th."

The Mercury comments on the above as follows:—Last night, after we had gone to press, we received a telegram from our Yokohama correspondent, which will be found in another column. On Monday we had the startling news that Miss Jacobs had been arrested on the charge of murder, and that she was to be examined that day. Later on we learned that Mr. Lowder had charged Miss Jacobs with the murder of Mr. Carew and of being the writer of the "Annie Luke" letters. It will be seen by referring to our telegrams in this issue that in court yesterday the constable, in giving evidence, stated that on searching Miss Jacobs' room he found "duplicate documents." Our telegram does not state what documents these were, but we conclude they must be either the "Annie Luke" letters, or copies of the letters that had been stitched together; but the former we should think is more likely. It is also evident that a very strong case had not been made out against Miss Jacobs, or she would not have been admitted to bail. We also see that Mrs. Carew was called during Miss Jacobs' trial, and that she stated, as she had done previously, that she did not recognise the "Woman in Black," who is known by her former evidence, as "Annie Luke," who called

to see Mr. Carew on the 10th October. By a telegram received by us to day, it will also be seen that Miss Jacobs' case has been adjourned till 25th instant. By this we conclude that Mrs. Carew's case is being continued, and that it is evident that Miss Jacobs has not been committed for murder, but it may be for perjury; and that her case has been concluded. However, it is impossible to judge correctly, and we must wait patiently till we get the fact from the Japanese papers.

### THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From Manila papers on the 13th January we learn that on the 2nd January a court-martial was held for the trial of Francisco L. Roxas and a lieutenant of the reserve and fifteen others accused of being concerned in the rebellion.

On the 4th January there were executed thirteen men, including three native priests, who were tried by court martial on the 29th December. The charge against them was that of conspiring to raise a rebellion in the province of Camarines. It appears that the Civil Governor of that province received confidential information that a chemist named Tomas Prieto had received a quantity of arms. This man was arrested and he made a confession which resulted in the discovery of a vast conspiracy, a ramification of those of Cavite and Manila. Pietro stated that in conjunction with Victoriano Luciano, who had since been executed at Cavite, he had arranged a shipment of arms by a native vessel, which was discharged on the coast, the arms being then divided amongst the leaders of the movement. Secret meetings were held and it was decided that the rising should take place on the 26th September, but owing to the discovery of the plot that date passed quietly. A number of persons were arrested, and, in the investigation held locally, some having been found innocent and others acquitted for want of evidence, the thirteen found to be the leaders were sent to Manila to be dealt with. Tomas Pietro, who was the first arrested and whose confession led to the arrest of the others, was amongst those tried, condemned, and executed.

The *Comercio* attaches great importance to the victory of Cacarong and Sile, which it considers a decisive blow to the rebellion in the province of Bulacan.

From files of the *Comercio* received on the 18th January we gather that the Spanish forces are steadily subduing the rebellion, but no reference is made to the approaching attack on the rebel stronghold in Cavite.

A map is published illustrative of the action of the 1st January at Sile, in which the rebels were dislodged from their position in the province of Bulacan with a loss of eleven hundred killed. The positions of the opposing forces are shown, from which it would appear that the rebels were completely surrounded.

An order was issued by the Governor-General on the 11th January the preamble of which recites that large numbers of the loyal inhabitants are desirous to shed their blood for king and country and to assist by their personal service in the restoration of order; and the order authorises the formation of native volunteer corps. A Madrid telegram states that the news of the formation of native volunteer corps has been received with much satisfaction in Spain.

Another proclamation of the 11th January holds out a free pardon to those of the rebel party who have not actually taken part in the movement, and a remission of the death penalty to rebels who surrender with their arms and to those who give information as to stores of arms, etc., the advantages offered by the proclamation to remain in force until the 23rd January. A large number of persons are reported to have already availed themselves of the offer.

An order calling upon all private persons in possession of firearms to surrender the same has given rise to much discussion. In certain specified cases special permission for the possession of arms may be obtained.

Thirteen rebels were shot on the 11th January. One of them was the well-known Francisco L. Roxas and another a military officer. In the case of the latter the execution was preceded

by the formality of his military degradation, his sword being broken and thrown on the ground and his decorations torn off.

### A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE SITUATION.

Manila, 23rd December.

There is very little to record in the way of startling news since I last wrote, but there have been a few little incidents which for want of something more interesting might be mentioned. One is that in the neighbourhood of the village of Paranaque and Las Pinas, a distance of about 6 miles from the Lunetta, there have been several skirmishes between the Spanish outposts and the rebels. Twenty or thirty wounded troops have been brought in here to the hospital since Friday last, as the result of these indecisive and desultory little fights, but we have no record of how many rebels have been killed or wounded. The Spanish authorities likewise conceal as far as possible the number of their losses, and as the affairs are so trivial it is scarcely worth while to go to much trouble to enquire. The rebels persistently keep up these annoying tactics of stealthily attacking the outposts without doing very much damage beyond killing or wounding a sentinel here or there, and then invariably retire into the swampy and wooded hill country when the Spanish fire gets too hot for them. The Spaniards seldom make any pursuit, and if they did it would be next to useless, as the natives know every inch of the country, while the Spanish forces are not at all strong in topographical knowledge. Moreover, the Tagaloes are quite at home in the heavy mangrove swamps and dense sugar-cane plantations, and can make their way about waist deep in water quite comfortably, winding about through the puzzling maze of cane or brushwood without reaching within three feet of the tops. They have no impedimenta to carry and every place finds food on hand in the rich banana and cocoa-nut groves, the sugar-cane, and the thousand edible products of tree and earth with which this magnificently endowed country abounds. Their copper-coloured hides, impervious to the thorns of the cactus and spikes of a dozen prickly plants, the agile rebels, barefooted and with the smallest apologies for clothing, can move from place to place and be happy without hurt, where the Spanish, little as they seem to require and still less receive, would perish in misery and starve where the enemy finds in plenty his ordinary daily fare. The natives are excellent pedestrians and when put to it can travel on foot for days in a climate and over a country that makes marching or any movement for a couple of hours unendurably fatiguing. These are some of the advantages which the rebels enjoy, besides which they are famous for their aptitude as marksmen with all weapons. Bow and arrow and modern repeating rifle are all one to them. The Spaniards admit that their enemies seldom waste a shot and every firelock discharged from ambush generally means a man knocked out of the Spanish line by death or serious wounds. The Spanish troops, who are in the vast majority very young lads of from 18 to 22, are armed with a weapon to which they are unaccustomed, the old Remington having only just been replaced by the new pattern Mauser with magazine for five shots. But fortunately for them good arms are very scarce amongst the enemy. At present the Spanish and insurgent forces alike remain inactive except for the intermittent affairs of the outposts before referred to. But the next province of Bulacan has, since the advance of General Rios on Macanayan, been almost free from disturbance, the *insurrectos* having apparently gone into Cavite. The Pampanga has also been comparatively quiescent of late, while numerous small expeditions of Spanish troops are scouring the nearest frontiers of the Laguna, to free it of the rebels. The object of Captain-General Polavieja is to localize the rebellion as much as possible in the province of Cavite, and his generals are directing their operations with chief regard to that object. There must now be an immense number of insurgents in that province, which they declare is impregnable, and it is at least certain that they have been given ample time there to strengthen their position. I question much, however, the truth of the reports that they are constantly getting in arms. They do not

seem to have any communications over sea. The Spanish scouts and spies report that works are constantly in progress in the rebel lines, and that the insurgents are daily drilling. As far as my observation goes this is the reverse of the case with our Spanish friends, who do not appear to fully appreciate the importance of hardening their men or of trying to put them into a fit bodily condition for the toils and privations of actual campaign. Officers and men require a vast deal of drilling and smartness. There is no doubt of the valour of the Spanish soldier or of their *elan* in battle; but something more than these qualities are required, if the full result of their possession is to be attained in the field. The troops undoubtedly want a great deal of drilling and setting up to come up to the British or German idea of a perfect fighting machine. Physically the native troops are harder and get over ground far better. On the march the Spanish soldiers slouch along anyhow, and their movements totally lack that prim precision that we associate with a modern army. On the other hand the Spaniard must be allowed to exercise his preference for less stringent ideas in this respect, which are naturally associated with a nation that has always been seen at its best in irregular or guerilla warfare. The officers are fine dashing fellows, very polished and courteous, with very little beyond the gold bands and stars on their sleeves and their head-gear to distinguish them from the rank and file. The colour and texture of the uniforms are well adapted to the country, light blue and striped cotton thinner than drill, but inferior to *kaki* in every respect. The shape is, however, abominable, and the army tailors all deserve instant death at the hands of a court-martial! The Guard Civil and Veterans, consisting mostly of native Tagalos, are dressed in tight-fitting light blue cotton with red facings. The artillery wear white stiff *kepis* and red facings on the collar and cuff, but otherwise resemble the infantry. The cavalry might be taken for mounted infantry in every respect except for their spurs and long swords. All arms alike wear the most awkward and unserviceable head-gear imaginable—the Spanish *sombrero*, a wide brimmed, high-crowned straw hat, which affords but the most slender protection against the sun, turns into mere pulp in rain, and becomes perfectly impossible in high winds. The accoutrements in the field are very few and consequently the Spanish soldier is not burdened with heavy impedimenta on the march. A light blanket, a tin porringer, a second shirt and uniform, a brush, a very light blanket, the whole rolled up in a mackintosh with the number of the regiment painted in yellow on the outside, and cross straps to hold it on the shoulder, completes his personal equipment. I have not been able to discover that any man has a second pair of boots. Indeed their footgear seems the weakest point of their equipment; some have brown leather boots made locally by Chinese, others black or canvas shoes, in fact anything to cover the feet, which are altogether neglected, whereas they should be of all things the most carefully looked after. It is not to be wondered at if the poor fellows soon grow footsore. Most of them do not seem to possess any socks and all want infinitely better footgear than that now provided. As I have mentioned before, the arm of the service is the new Mauser, Spanish pattern, with half the barrel sheathed with wood to save the hand from the barrel, which heats very rapidly. The cavalry carry carbines of the same pattern and calibre, in addition to revolvers and sabres. The native troops, who have rendered excellent service, are still armed with single fire Remingtons, which, however, are now being altered in the Arsenal here so as to give them an increased range. It is in artillery that the fighting branch of the army seems most defective, though not more so than in commissariat and military train, which practically are now existent as separate integers of the service. The field guns, of which there are about 20 batteries now in the field, are 9 c.m. q. f., the mountain pattern being 2 c.m. less, so that separate ammunition has to be provided for each arm. But it is not a country for artillery operations, more especially as the other side have only a couple of guns of modern make and a few venerable muzzle-loading tubes, called by the natives *lantakas*.

pieces of a Moorish pattern, inlaid at muzzle and breech with brass or silver, and altogether more curious and ancient than formidable or serviceable. They very much resemble the pieces used in the Malay prongs by the pirates who half a century ago infested the Straits of Malacca and the neighbouring seas. The rebels have also tried to make guns out of the church bells, which they cast into long tubes and bound round with ropes and strips of hide, but on the few occasions on which they tried to use this archaic artillery in Cavite, the results were more discomfiting to themselves than disastrous to the Spaniards. The rebels have managed to get hold of a great many rifles of various patterns, besides stealing all the arms they could through the active collusion of the servants in Spanish or foreign employ in Manila and other places. Nearly every Englishman and German has thus been relieved of his arms by his boys, and, of course, a great many Remingtons and revolvers have been carried over to the rebel side by the numerous desertions from the Spanish side, while others have been obtained by the killing of Spanish outposts. But the rebels are fortunately without any organization for getting in arms from abroad systematically, and must of course only have a very limited supply of ammunition. They are consequently very careful of what they have, but they are reported to be busy trying to make coarse powder, the ingredients for which they have in abundance in Laguna, where the Taal volcano furnishes an inexhaustible supply of sulphur, nitre being found in many places in possession of the rebels. With their well-known patience and great capabilities for imitating any pattern laid before them, I have little doubt that they will be found to have been able to add to their stock of cartridges. They rely largely on lances, spears, and a national weapon something like a *matchette*, but heavier, called the *bolo*, with which almost every rebel is armed. It is a formidable tool at close quarters and the natives have proved already that not even arms of precision and rapidity of fire are altogether to be relied upon to keep them at long range. Many of the Spanish troops carry *matchettes* in addition to their regular arms. I have learnt from a private source that the natives have also enlisted a new and curious weapon into their service, a long bamboo syringe filled with a liquid made from the fruit of the caong, which is allowed to decompose in water until the poisonous principle of the plant having been evolved by chemical change passes into the solution. This liquid is said to produce a wound which never heals, but as the back of the roughly made syringe generally leaks and drops on the user, they are unwilling to use it very much. They have also poisoned arrows, discharged with great precision from a back-wood bow, with which they are very expert. In Cavite and many other places they have cut the harvest and are now getting in the rice, evidently with the idea of sustaining a long siege. But from all reports, I should say that if the Spaniards are lucky enough to inflict a decisive chastisement upon them in Cavite, the entire revolution will collapse. The absence of a real leader must tell upon the rebels and all their principal men are either in the fortress here or have been shot already by the authorities. Francisco Rozas, the millionaire and friend of General Blanco, Rizal, the doctor and idol of the Philippine Indians, Luna, the artist whose picture won a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition, and every other native of wealth or influence in the *catapunan* or inner circle of conspirators, which the natives created for their own purposes inside the lodges of Masonry, into which the Spaniards confidently initiated them years ago, are in the toils of the law and may be shot on any day. An immense amount of suffering has been inflicted upon their families by these misguided men. In dozens of cases, the estates of those implicated have been embargoed by the Government and people formerly in opulence suddenly reduced to poverty. Some native priests are amongst the prisoners, three at least having been tempted into the plot, one being attached to the house of a Spanish bishop whose throat he was to cut in the night! But it is only right to add here that the bishop steadfastly

refuses to believe in the heinous intent of his chaplain, though the authorities who investigated the affair are satisfied of the guilt of the Tagalo priest. The machinations of the rebels seem to have permeated all quarters and to have taken in their withering grasp natives and half-breeds in every station in life from the millionaire property-owner, local governor, lawyer, government clerk or official, doctor, professor in the colleges, to the most ignorant and poorest fisherman or domestic servant in Spanish and foreign employ. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a parallel for such widespread treachery. The thing, it must be understood, is not of sudden development, or product of a day, or the growth of one unholy night; but has been hatching unsuspected for at last seven years, but was rendered an abortion by the lucky disclosure to Father Gill by the girl whose brother was engaged in printing the secret papers of the *catapunan*. The story of the confessional and the breaking of the priestly seal of silence that Mr. Davidson and others told in explanation of the discovery of the plot is, to put it mildly, all Tommy rot. There was no confession, no secret, no breaking of priestly vows, and consequently nothing at which to hold up our hands in holy horror about the whole business. What I am amazed and horrified at is that any white man can be so short-sighted as to display blind but well meaning sympathy with the natives of the Philippines in this horrible conspiracy to murder, burn, poison, and assassinate their European masters and teachers wholesale, because they ignorantly hope that if they could thus repay nearly four centuries of patient, fostering, and not unduly harsh rule—though it is not exactly to our minds the wisest or best rule, and is prolific of the most exasperating annoyances and fruitful of scandalous abuses,—by converting this beautiful city into a shambles, and these rich and lovely islands into a Malay pandemonium. That the vast majority of the natives have no idea beyond murdering the Spaniards, priests, officials, merchants, hacendados, fair women and innocent children, in one fell swoop, and plundering their property, and that everything was nearly ripe for the execution of this demoniac purpose, is clearly established beyond doubt. The plot was revealed openly by the sister of the printer who told her to ask the priest, as the most likely one to know, what was the *catapunan* and what was the meaning of the strange things that were being "set up" in the office where he was employed. He sent proofs of the curious documents to the priest who waited for weeks before communicating with the authorities and then a sudden raid was made and lo! the most trusted and respected of the *mestizo* (half caste) and native population, many of them the personal friends of Governor-General Blanco and other high officers of state, were shown beyond the shadow of doubt to be actively engaged in concocting a massacre besides which the Cawnpore butchery was a mere circumstance. The rebels also believe that if they can get rid of the Spaniards they can run the country and pay no more taxes! Everyone will have plenty to eat, nothing to do and pay no *cedula* or other tax to anybody! This is the simple argument which the agents use everywhere to beat up recruits and to get the peasants to join their ranks. As a practical and early illustration of these delightful tenets the washermen, who have mostly all turned rebels, walked off with half the wardrobes of male and female Manila, for here everyone wears white tropical clothing the year round, and consequently for a time the rebels were the best dressed gentlemen in the Philippines, while their luckless customers were getting new clothes together. I have seen many of the documents seized in the *catapunan* records, and copies of the testimony given by the prisoners who turned King's evidence and the confessions of the condemned whose lips were opened once they knew their fate, and I may say that the world has little idea of the full atrocity of the designs they contemplated. But I do not say that there are not a great many scandalous abuses in the government of the Philippines that should be remedied, and would be remedied if they were brought forcibly home to Madrid. But this is another side of the question and opens a story which I must leave

for future narration. I may perhaps add here that both the girl who is at school in a convent close by, and her brother who is living with a Spanish family, are quite safe. Nor will any one deny to the natives the possession of many excellent qualities, but they are utterly unfit to rule themselves.

Six new transports are under way here with troops, and when they begin to arrive I hope to be able to give the readers of *The China Gazette* early information of stirring events. Now we are in Christmas week and the streets and shops are thronged with people, but all public gatherings, processions, etc., usually associated with the festive season are prohibited, and we are constantly reminded that we are living under a state of siege, though to look out upon the gay and noisy Escolta from where I am writing it is difficult to realize it, except for the fact that every second man as in uniform and all constantly carry their arms. Before this trouble broke out there were not a thousand Spanish troops in the whole Archipelago, so that the Spanish rule, however bad it may have been, did not take much force to sustain it. On Saturday last a plot was discovered amongst the prisoners in the criminal prison to revolt and kill the guard, but was disclosed in time by one of the omnipresent detectives whom the Government have everywhere, even in the prisons amongst the convicts as one of themselves. An abortive conspiracy to seize one of the armed launches that patrol the bay was also discovered amongst the native crew, who were arrested. On Saturday ex-Governor-General Blanco, Marquis of Peña-Plata, left in the Spanish mail steamer, *Leo the Thirteenth*, and was seen off by an immense concourse. The night before he was entertained at a dinner by the agent of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but since his supercession the man whose word was law for over three years has been totally neglected by his own countrymen!—H. O'SHEA in *China Gazette*.

## CRICKET.

### THE CLUB V. THE NAVY.

The Navy had the best of the first match under the above title, which was played earlier in the season, but the landmen—represented by a strongish team—took a somewhat bitter revenge upon the present occasion, when they obliged their opponents to retire from the field defeated by an innings and 82 runs. The Navy had a fairly good lot, but with a little luck in the disposition of ships on the station they might have been considerably strengthened, the absence of Bonham-Carter, Garde, and Allenby being specially felt.

Sercombe Smith was fortunate in winning the toss and naturally elected to bat upon a soft but not very difficult wicket. Johnston did not give the out side much trouble, succumbing early to one of Elliott's deliveries, but most of the immediately succeeding batsman made substantial contributions to the score, Howard in particular playing a useful innings of 58, though he was indebted once to the wicket-keeper and once to the umpire for opportunities of continuing his innings. Subsequently Sercombe Smith and Cobbold—of Cambridge University fame—put on nearly 40 runs before the latter was bowled by Shipway for a steadily played 24, and a little later on Sercombe Smith and Gordon piled on another 40 for the ninth wicket, when Gordon was caught and bowled by Elliott. It was hoped that the indefatigable skipper of the side would carry out his bat, but eventually he was bowled by Bedwell for an excellent innings of 80. For a few overs when he first went in, he seemed to be rather uncomfortable, and was a good deal stuck up by some of Shelford's deliveries; but having had a life at the wicket he settled down in earnest, and his innings was the best as well as the highest in the match. Elliott and Shelford were the mainstay of the Navy in the bowling line, but they were both rather expensive.

The batting of the Naval team was very disappointing. Trotman Leing bowled almost immediately for 1, Parry Ayscough succumbing to one of Cobbold's slows, and Farie stopping one of Wood's straight runs with leg, doubtless to the further bewilderment of a fair occupant

of the ladies' tent, who was heard recently to lament that she never could make out the difference between leg before and leg behind. In point of fact Bedwell was the only batsman who offered any real resistance to the bowling, and although he seemed much puzzled by Cobbold's curly ones he managed to keep his spoon in the dish on critical occasions, and eventually carried out his bat for 65—a very creditable performance. Wood and Vallings shared the bowling honours, the latter having a particularly good analysis. The follow-on of the Navy was even more disastrous than their first attempt, Trotman alone getting into double figures, and Wood and Gordon rattled the whole side out for 58.

By the courtesy of Colonial Faithfull and the Officers of the Hongkong Regiment their band played a very pleasing selection of music upon the ground on Saturday afternoon.

The following is the score and analysis:—

CLUB.					
Surg-Major Johnston, b Elliott	2				
Capt. Dyson, b Elliott	26				
T. N. Howard, W.Y.R., st. Peade, b Shelford	58				
M. D. Wood, W.Y.R., b Bedwell	13				
Rev. G. R. Vallings, b Shelford	8				
T. Sercombe Smith, b Bedwell	80				
P. W. Cobbold, b Shipway	24				
E. W. Mounsey, b Arbuthnot	2				
E. Mast, c coolie, b Elliott	6				
C. Gordon, W.Y.R., c and b Elliott	25				
A. McKenzie, not out	4				
Extras	11				
	264				

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B. Wickets.	
Shelford	31	9	73	—	2
Elliott	35	10	79	—	4
Shipway	12	2	25	—	1
Sir Arbuthnot	11	—	30	—	1
Bedwell	10	1	32	—	2
Fairlie	4	—	14	—	—

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.		
Capt. Trotman, R.M.L.I.,			b Wood	16	
b Wood	1	b Wood	b Gordon	9	
H. B. Bedwell, not out	65	b Gordon			
Lt. S. A. Perry-Ayscough,		c Howard, b Vallings	0		
c McKenzie, b Cobbold	12	b Gordon	7		
Lieut. Farie, L.W. Wood	1				
Lieut. Sir B. Arbuthnot, b		c S. Smith, b Wood	7		
Wood	7	c Johnston, b Gordon	2		
Dr. Peade, b Vallings	7	c Johnston, b Gordon	2		
Lieut. Shelford, b Vallings	0				
R. W. Skelton, c and b		b Gordon	5		
Howard	3	b Wood	1		
H. M. Elliott, c and b S.		not out	0		
Smith	9				
V. H. Marryatt, b Vallings	0				
H. S. Shipway, st. John-		b Wood	1		
ston, b Vallings	6				
Extras	13	Extras	8		
	124		58		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
First Innings.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B. Wickets.	
Vallings	15.2	4	23	—	4
Wood	21	9	45	—	3
Cobbold	15	5	17	—	1
Sercombe Smith	7	1	20	—	1
Howard	2	—	6	—	1
Second Innings.					
Vallings	3	2	1	—	1
Wood	13	6	22	—	4
Gordon	10	2	27	—	5

### THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

The following is the eighth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, at noon, on Thursday next.

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

The net profits for that period, including \$46,867.52 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$267,059.49. From this amount an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share has already been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2.00 per share, making a total dividend of \$4.00 per annum on the paid-up capital, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, there remains a balance of

\$56,559.49 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

#### DIRECTORS.

Messrs. Michaelson and Lee Sing now retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

#### AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. A. Coutts, the latter taking the place of Mr. J. C. Peter, who is absent from the colony.

Messrs. Henderson and Coutts retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

J. J. BELL-IRVING,  
Chairman

Hongkong, 9th January, 1897.

BALANCE SHEET.			
LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
31st Dec., 1896.			
Paid-up capital	2,500,000.00		
Reserve fund	1,250,000.00		
Accounts payable	756,193.81		
Balance of profit and loss account	167,059.49		
	\$4,673,253.30		

BALANCE SHEET.			
ASSETS.		\$	c.
31st Dec., 1896.			
Cash	5,457.26		
Amount advanced on mortgage	2,204,401.60		
Amount invested in property	2,426,174.03		
Furniture account	3,712.94		
Accounts receivable	33,507.47		
	\$4,673,253.30		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Dr.		\$	c.
30th June, 1896.			
To interim dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year	100,000.00		
31st Dec.			
To charges account, including legal expenses	20,880.38		
To repairs to house property	8,557.00		
To advertising account	285.80		
To fire insurance account	3,464.78		
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—			
Directors' fees	\$ 5,000.00		
Managing directors' fees	5,000.00		
Auditors' fees	500.00		
Final dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year	100,000.00		
Balance to be carried to new account	56,559.49		
	167,059.49		
	\$300,246.95		

1st Jan., 1896.			
Cr.		\$	c.
By undivided profits, 1895	46,867.52		
31st Dec.			
By interest on mortgages	\$165,615.46		
Less—Interest on loans payable	82,363.02		
	133,252.44		
By rent account	103,148.54		
By commission account	7,908.85		
By scrip fees	308.00		
By unclaimed dividends forfeited	849.99		
By profit on sale of properties	7,911.61		
	\$300,246.95		

31st Dec., 1896.			
RESERVE FUND.		\$	c.
To balance	1,250,000.00		
1st Jan., 1896.			
By balance	1,250,000.00		

### THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the eighth report of the General Agents to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday next:—

Gentlemen.—The General Agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

The net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amount to \$13,039.10, and, after writing off Directors' and Auditor's fees, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 90 cents per share, and to carry forward the balance of \$1,239.10 to credit of new profit and loss account.

#### DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. Inchbald having resigned, Mr. C. S. Sharp was invited to joint the Board in his stead.

Messrs. M. D. Ezekiel and C. S. Sharp retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

#### AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson, who now retire and offers himself for re-election.

#### A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.  
General Agents.

The West Point Building Co., Limited.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1897.

BALANCE SHEET, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.			
LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
31st Dec., 1896.			
Paid-up capital	500,000.00		
The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, mortgage on the Company's property	110,000.00		
Accounts payable	472.91		
Balance of profit and loss account	13,039.10		
	\$623,512.01		

31st Dec., 1896.			
ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cost of property	611,830.80		
Cash	10,996.18		
Accounts receivable	685.03		
	\$623,512.01		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Dr.		\$	c.
31st Dec., 1896.			
To fire insurance	1,602.25		
To charges	385.63		
To Crown rent and rates	4,417.81		
To legal expenses	291.10		
To repairs to buildings	1,197.20		
To interest	6,885.36		
To commission to agents	1,001.56		
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—			
Directors' fees	\$ 500.00		
Auditor's fee	50.00		
Dividend of 90 cents per share	11,250.00		
Balance to be carried to new account	1,239.10		
	13,039.10		
	\$28,820.01		

1st Jan., 1896.			
Cr.		\$	c.
By balance brought forward	894.78		
31st Dec., 1896.			
By rents	27,863.23		
By scrip fees	62.00		
	\$28,820.01		

### THE SHANGHAI ICE COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai Ice Company (Shanghai Eis Actien Gesellschaft) was held at Shanghai on the 11th January. Count Butler presided and there were also present Messrs. Aug. Ehlers, E. Karbe, Ferd. Gebhardt (Directors), and C. C. Caldwell, representing in all 135 shares.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the result of the year's working was not quite as good as they should have liked on account of the new machinery from home not having got into satisfactory working order, and causing several stoppages which had occasioned loss of time, as well as loss of money, by reason of ice having had to be procured from Japan and the south in order to fill the contracts. In the coming summer, however, he trusted that the Company would be able to supply all requirements, and that affairs would go on swimmingly.

Mr. F. GEBHARDT seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors and auditor offered themselves for re-election, and in the event of anything to the contrary he presumed that would be agreed to *nem con*. In reply to Mr. Caldwell, he said that the difficulty in the machinery was regarding the taking out of the block ice after it had been manufactured. The contract with the French Mail Company had been renewed and although the ice was sold at a low price, it paid the Company as the steamers took 30 to 40 tons at a time and so kept the machinery in full work.

The proceedings then terminated.

The following is the report submitted:—

The directors, in submitting the audited accounts for the year ending 31st October, 1896, beg to state that the year's working did not quite answer their expectations. During the best season of the year several stoppages of the machines have occurred, which considerably

curtailed our output and caused expenses besides. But it may now be expected that all difficulties will soon be overcome, and that everything will work smoothly in future.

The net profit amounts to Tls. 5,982.32, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. absorbing Tls. 4,860.00. The remaining balance of Tls. 1,122.32 will be distributed between the reserve fund and plant account.

Board of Directors.—Mr. H. Hagge and Mr. Emil Rehders having gone home, the Board now consists of Mr. E. Karbe, Chairman, and Count Butler, Messrs. N. E. Cornish, and Aug. Ehlers, Directors, who retire as required by the articles of association, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Paul Borkowsky has again audited the accounts, and the Directors recommend his re-election.

E. KARBE,

Chairman.

FRED. GEBHARDT,

Managing Director.

Shanghai, 22nd December, 1896.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

### SIXTH CLUB RACE.

The course for this race, which was sailed on Sunday, the 10th January, was from the Police Pier, Kowloon, round the Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, and dinghy off Pier (all to port), twice round; 13 miles. The boats starting were:—

#### FIRST CLASS.

Active ...	Mr. H. E. Pollock.
Meteor ...	Mr. T. W. Lammert
Princess ...	Mr. Jas. McKie.
Maid Marian ...	Mr. J. Hastings.
Phoebe ...	Mr. F. H. May.
Erica ...	Mr. A. Denison.
Sybil ...	Officers, R.E.
Chanticleer ...	Mr. C. A. Tomes.

#### SECOND CLASS.

Dart ...	Dr. Clarke.
Payne ...	Officers, R.E.
Ladybird ...	Mr. E. J. Grist.
She ...	Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

The wind was blowing strongly from the east, and all the boats were reefed. Meteor and Erica were five or six minutes late at the line, being in doubt whether to reef or not. Maid Marian soon went to the front, with Chanticleer a few minutes behind. Erica went through the rest of the fleet, and off the Docks was third boat, close up to Chanticleer; Active went over to the Hongkong shore, but did not gain much by doing so. When off Hung Hom Point Erica had the misfortune to carry away her weather shroud and backstay, and gave up.

In the run down to the markboat off the Pier, Active and She, which had passed most of the first class and was in front of her own class, were rounding the mark together when the former got across the bows of a junk and was capsized. All the crew were saved, but the boat went to the bottom. Several of the boats stood by to render assistance and gave up the race. The markboat was rounded the first time as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Maid Marian ...	12	45	0
Chanticleer ...	12	50	36
Sybil ...	1	4	46
Dart ...	1	6	0
Ladybird ...	1	20	30

The rest gave up here. The second round was a procession, and the line was crossed at the finish as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Maid Marian ...	2	17	47
Chanticleer ...	2	23	25
Sybil ...	2	45	51
Dart ...	2	39	34
Ladybird ...	3	10	5

The number of marks gained by the boats up to date are:—

#### FIRST CLASS.

Erica ...	25
Maid Marian ...	24
Sybil ...	21
Phoebe ...	15
Chanticleer ...	4
Meteor ...	1

#### SECOND CLASS.

She ...	28
Dart ...	25
Ladybird ...	10
Payne ...	4
Seabreeze ...	4
Eileen ...	2

In the second class She, Dart, and Ladybird sail again for this race.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### COMMERCIAL MORALITY IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
SIR,—In your interesting criticism of my recent article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Commercial Morality in Japan," referring to the remark that "Japanese Consuls have reported that the country's foreign trade is being seriously injured by merchants who send abroad matches that will not strike, rice that is not up to sample, and stuffs whose only merit is cheapness," you suggest that so far as regards matches this must be an exaggeration. I can assure you, however, that the remark is true literally,—not, of course, in the sense that all Japanese matches are bad, but that certain match manufacturers, simply to secure a small increased profit for the time being, do put matches of such inferior quality upon the market as to injure the reputation of Japanese matches generally. This is not my statement, but that of the Japanese Consul at Bombay, who in a recent report deprecates the prevalence of such practices, and points out the serious injury which they do to Japanese trade.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT YOUNG,  
Editor *Kobe Chronicle*.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1897.

### CANTON NOTES.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI-SAN-PO.")

On the 5th instant the wife of the third son of Viceroy Tan Chung-lun gave birth to a son in the Viceroy's yamen. All the officers, civil and military, high and low, went on that day to the yamen to offer congratulations.

The application of a Sansz to the Viceroy asking permission to erect a flour-mill and sugar-refinery in Canton has been granted, but the Government does not think it necessary to grant him a patent.

On the 10th instant the Magistrate of Nam-hoi sent a weiyuen together with some yamen runners to make a raid on the fantan houses in Wa Tak Lane, outside the city gate of Kwai-tak. The gamblers, who had got wind of the intended raid, made every preparation to meet the raiders, and, when the weiyuen and the runners came near, furiously stoned them. The weiyuen's chair was smashed and he was compelled to hide himself inside a shop, while a petty military officer was beaten black and blue and shot in the thigh. At last some soldiers came forward, whereupon the gamblers fled and all escaped but one, who was arrested. Rewards of one hundred dollars have now been offered for the capture of each of the gamblers.

The Superintendent of Customs has received a telegram from Peking reappointing him to that office for another term of three years.

The Canton Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Consul in Cuba to the effect that owing to the rebellion in that island a good many Chinese who are out of work are unable to find means to support themselves and that many have died in the streets from starvation. The Viceroy and the Governor have instructed the directors of the charitable institutions to raise subscriptions.

A merchant has applied to the Government to be allowed to farm out the export duty on rice. He has promised to pay four hundred thousand taels per annum to the Government. His application has been taken into consideration.

A fire broke out in a shop named I-Yuen, in Yan-tai Street, on the 7th instant. It was a case of incendiarism. During the fire a good many robbers broke into the house and seized all the valuables found therein. Only the one

house was burnt, the damage to the neighbouring houses being very slight. Four robbers were arrested. The shop lost over twelve hundred dollars in ready money, besides other property.

### MACAO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

15th January.

The news that I gave last week of the fall of the Portuguese Ministry now seems to have had no foundation. The news was spread while Senor Horta e Costa was absent from the colony and a certain self-important official is responsible for it.

The question of Timor continues to be discussed here and the feeling against Governor Celestino, who has wasted so much of Macao's money by his mismanagement of the affairs of that island, runs high. While the Government servants remained without their pay Senor Celestino sent for new furniture for Government House. The officials have not yet received their pay in full, a reduction of 30 per cent. having been made.

The news you published a few days ago of an armed robbery in Wing Lok Street suggests to me once more to call attention to the inefficient manner in which the military police system of this colony is conducted, a matter of special importance now that the Chinese New Year is approaching. Petty thefts of all kinds are common and in the streets public lanterns, iron railings, and anything else removable that possesses any value are carried off without let or hindrance, never a policeman being seen in the streets. The harbour police, on the other hand, is well managed, and it is no doubt to them that we owe our immunity from such crimes as that which occurred in Hongkong the other day, as they cut off escape by the sea. If it were not for them there would be nothing to prevent gang robberies on the largest scale.

### HONGKONG.

Cold weather is, generally speaking, favoured in the colony because we have such a meagre share, and the drop in the temperature this week has made us walk briskly out of doors and lovingly hug the fire indoors. On the 13th inst. the cargo of the *Fausang* was destroyed by fire and on Monday night there was a fire at 138, Jervois Street, the place being gutted. The Sanitary Board met last Thursday. On Saturday night the Dock Detachment of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps gave a smoking concert and prizes won at shooting competitions were presented. On Monday the Chief Justice received the hearty congratulations of the members of the legal profession on his receiving the honour of knighthood. Sir J. W. Carrington suitably replied. On the 15th inst. Corporal Bates, Royal Engineers, committed suicide by throwing himself over the verandah of Wellington Barracks.

The Queen's approval of the appointment of the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving is notified in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Li King Sum, Senior Student, College of Medicine for Chinese, has been appointed a public vaccinator.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 38.9, and for the Chinese population, 20.8.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. D. MacDonald has been authorized to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

The first performance of "Les Cloches de Corneville" by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club takes place on Saturday, the 19th February. Six performances in all are advertised.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Secretary of State has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. H. L. Denny as Crown Solicitor in succession to Mr. A. B. Johnson, resigned.

The Secretary of the Panyon Mining Company, Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram giving the result of the December cyanide clean up:—"The cyanide plant worked 36 days treating 920 tons of tailings, yielding 285 ozs. of bullion of an average assay value of £1 11s. 0d. per ounce."

The appointment of Sergeant W. K. Wylie to be a Lieutenant in the Volunteer Corps is notified in the *Gazette*.

Rules and regulations made by the Governor in Council regarding the erection of matcheds for temporary or permanent occupation as human habitations are published in the *Gazette*.

Sir William Robinson has promised to present for use in St. John's Cathedral a new pulpit with pulpit-desk and antependium complete. The pulpit is to be of wood and will probably be made locally.

The smoking concert given at the City Hall on Saturday night by the Smoking Concert Club was well patronized and an excellent programme of music was provided. Hon. T. H. Whitehead took the chair.

At the Police Court on Saturday a man was charged with attempting to break into a medicine shop. He was seen by a constable endeavouring to force open a grating in the pavement leading to the basement of the premises. A sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed.

The replayed tie on the 15th January between the Hongkong Colts and the 35th Company, R.A., in the first round for the shield competition ended in a victory for the Colts by one goal to nothing. The hour's play produced no goals and it was not until two minutes before the completion of the extra twenty minutes that the goal was scored.

The Hon. F. A. Cooper having gone to Shanghai for a holiday several acting appointments consequent upon his absence are notified in the *Gazette*. Mr. E. Bowdler is appointed provisionally a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Mr. H. P. Tooker is appointed Acting Director of Public Works and Water Authority, and the Hon. F. H. May is appointed Acting President of the Sanitary Board.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society was held in Mr. H. E. Pollock's Chambers on Monday afternoon. The report and accounts were passed and the Chairman, Mr. H. E. Pollock, announced that he was endeavouring to obtain a room in the City Hall in which to hold the meetings of the Society. His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, was re-elected President, the Vice-Presidents and the Council were appointed, and Mr. H. E. Pollock was elected secretary and Mr. Purcell treasurer for the ensuing year.

On Saturday afternoon at the Happy Valley H.M.S. *Centurion* met Kowloon. Considerable interest was taken in the match, as the teams have not met since they played in the final for the cup last year, when Kowloon won. Saturday's contest ended in a victory for the *Centurion* by two goals to nil. The winners played a splendid game, which was fast throughout, and their passing was far above the average seen in the colony. Kowloon, who had their full team with the exception of Gow, undoubtedly played the weaker game and the *Centurion* players are to be congratulated upon their victory.

The inquest on the German sailor belonging to the *Arcona* was resumed by Hon. Commander Hastings on the 13th inst. Further evidence was called to show that the deceased and a few companions had a quarrel when more or less under the influence of drink and that one of them named Meilens struck deceased on the head with a stick. The jury returned the following verdict:—"The cause of death was pressure on the brain from hemorrhage, the result of a blow given by one Meilens, a seaman on board the *Arcona*, with a stick." Meilens will be dealt with by the German authorities.

A most enjoyable dance was given on Friday night by the employés of the Royal Naval Dockyard, and the mess and billiard rooms, which were utilized for the occasion, were crowded with guests. The rooms were handsomely decorated and they served admirably for the occasion, thanks to the good work accomplished by Inspector McEwen and Signaller Boulton. Amongst those present were Admiral Buller and Lady Buller, Commodore Holland and Mrs. Holland, Commander Henderson, Mr. Layford (Commodore's Secretary), and other officers in the service. The dance, which was the first given by the Naval Yard staff, was successful in every way and the hope was generally expressed that more of a like nature may be given.

## COMMERCIAL.

### SILK.

Shanghai, 15th January.—(From Mr. A. R. Burkill's Circular).—London telegrams to 13th current quote Blue Elephants 10/3, Gold Kilins 8/7½, market quiet. Raw Silk.—There has been more doing in all classes during the week and holders have been able to secure an advance on the grades mostly in demand. Tatlees.—Some 800 bales have changed hands at quotations, and the market closes firm at Tls. 345 for Gold Killin. Taysaams.—Some Chincuns and Woozies figure amongst the settlements owing to very short supplies; these descriptions command full prices. Yellow Silks.—The only settlements are Mienchow and Mienyangs at about previous prices. Coarse kinds are held for higher figures. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 7th to 13th current, 436 bales White, 220 bales Yellow, and 124 bales Wild Silks. Filatures and Re-reels.—Considerable quantities of Steam Filatures are reported settled, and prices are about Tls. 600/605 for first choice 13/15, and Tls. 585/590 for second choice. In Hand Filatures only a small business is doing at quotations. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is:—to London 2 bales, to Continent 1,339 bales, to America 1,388 bales. Wild Silk.—50/100 bales have been booked. Filature Tussah are quoted Tls. 295 for 8 Cocoons, and Tls. 310 for 4 Cocoons. Waste Silk.—Moderate settlements are reported of Gum Wastes at Tls. 64 for Coarse and Tls. 88½ for Fine, Nankin buttons at Tls. 61, and of Curlies 1, 2, 3 at Tls. 48.

### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 19th January.—A further fall in prices has to be reported. Quotations for Formosa are \$13.75 to \$14.50. During the week sales have been 100 piculs.

### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 19th January.—The market is dull and the decline in prices continues. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.25 to 7.28	per picul
do. " 2, White...	6.63 to 6.65	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.47 to 4.50	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.27 to 4.30	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.18 to 7.20	"
do. " 2, White...	6.28 to 6.30	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.36 to 4.40	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.20 to 4.23	"
Soochow Sugar Candy .....	10.09 to 11.00	"
Shekloong " .....	9.50 to 9.53	"

### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Glengarry*, sailed on the 7th Jan. For London:—2,350 bales hamp, 100 bales waste silk, 150 bales galangal, 603 rolls matting, 200 casks soy, 84 casks ginger, 100 cases ginger, 7 cases cigars, 11 cases curios and 2 casks skins.

### OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 19th January.—Bengal.—The market continued quiet until towards the close, when a spurt taking place prices advanced to \$676½ for New Patna, \$677½ for Old Patna, \$667½ for New Benares, and \$708½ for Old Benares.

Malwa.—A further decline has taken place in prices, and quotations now stand as follows:—

New (this yr's) \$760 with all'ance of 2½ to 4 cts.	
.. (last yr's) \$770	2½ to 4 "
Old (2½ yrs.) \$780	1½ to 3½ "
Persian.—Prices have receded slightly for this drug during the interval, latest figures being \$480 to \$560 for Oily, and \$490 to \$565 for Paper-wrapped drug according to quality.	
To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—	
New Patna .....	279 chests.
Old Patna .....	1,338 "
New Benares .....	261 "
Old Benares .....	163 "
Malwa .....	193 "
Persian' .....	576 "

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1897.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 14	675	675	662½	705	760	770/780
Jan. 15	675	675	662½	705	760	770/780
Jan. 16	672½	675	660	705	760	770/780
Jan. 17	672½	675	662½	705	760	770/780
Jan. 18	672½	675	661½	705	760	770/780
Jan. 19	676½	678½	661½	710	760	770/780

### RICE.

HONGKONG, 19th January.—The weakness previously reported continues and a further decline in prices has to be reported. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary .....	\$2.28 to 2.30
Round, good quality .....	2.28 to 2.52
Long .....	2.67 to 2.70
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 .....	2.37 to 2.40
Garden, " No. 1 .....	2.74 to 2.76
White .....	3.30 to 3.33
Fine Cargo .....	3.45 to 3.50

### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 19th January.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—30 bales No. 8 at \$80, 675 bales No. 10 at \$76.50 to \$81.50, 445 bales No. 12 at \$81 to \$86, 170 bales No. 16 at \$86 to \$89, 435 bales No. 20 at \$92 to \$100. Grey Shirtings.—2,700 pieces 6 lbs. Red Anchor at \$1.32½, 750 pieces 10 lbs. Stag at \$3.80, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$2.45, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Peach at \$2.82½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Vase at \$3.80, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Snake and Elephant at \$2.81. White Shirtings.—300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.90, 750 pieces Gold Joss at \$3.25, 500 pieces A. A. A. at \$5.40, 250 pieces K. K. at \$4. T-Cloths.—500 pieces 6 lbs. Bombay at \$1.72½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. X. X. at \$3, 2,250 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Red Stag at \$2.32½, 1,200 pieces 8 lbs. V. V. at \$2.92½. Drills.—150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.25.

Metals.—Yellow Metals.—40 cases New at \$27.10. Quicksilver.—300 flasks at \$112 to \$118.

Shanghai, 14th January.—(From Messrs. Nosl' Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—Piece Goods.—The past week has been a quiet one as far as the amount of business announced is concerned, but at the same time some sales have been made. Comparatively few sales of spot cargo have taken place, those for the most part being re-sales from second hands, but they go to show that the market keeps firm. Orders for Heavy Grey Shirtings and White Shirtings still appear to be received and some business is again reported in them, on private terms, however, particulars of which we have not been able to obtain. There have also been some sales of English T-Cloths and 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings, but on a comparatively small scale. Arrangements for the settling day at China New Year are said to have been already made on satisfactory terms and no difficulty is apprehended, although, as usual, some pressure may have to be applied on a few of the smaller houses. No news worth speaking of has been received about the Tientsin and Newchwang markets, but the Hankow and other River markets keep very steady; in fact, in some quarters are said to be rather better. The Ningpo market is quiet, but firm.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report) 15th January.—During the past week there has been an increasing amount of inquiry and several orders have been placed for delivery after the Chinese New Year. Prices have also shown a strong upward tendency during this time, in sympathy with home prices, which have been constantly bettering. The following are the latest home quotations:—Copper sheathing at \$60.15; Wire Nails 10/8, Schier Exp. at \$6.4, and Lead 12½ c.f. Bar Iron—50 tons of Steel Bars have been booked at \$7.3 c.f. Old Materials.—It is satisfactory to be able to report, for the first time since last summer, a brisk demand for goods of this class. As we have always expected, there has been a revival, and during the week a large number of contracts have been closed at prices which are nearly in accord with the Home-market, and the goods close for have gone up in prices since the following contracts were made:—400/500 tons London Horse-shoes at 82/83 c.f., 500 tons Bale Hoops at 87/88 c.f., 450 tons Cart Tyres at 92/93 c.f. And about 500 tons Miscellaneous Old Materials such as Galvanized Wire, Rigging, Bar Croppings, Ship Plates, etc., etc. Tin Plates—1,500 cases have been sold during the week at Tls. 4.20/4.35, but there are no more sellers at this price, holders asking Tls. 4.50 per case.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

TUESDAY, 19th January.  
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight .....	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight .....	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months sight .....	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight .....	2/2

ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.67
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.72
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	2.16
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51½
Credits, 60 days' sight	53
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167
Bank, on demand	167½
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167
Bank, on demand	167½
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	¼ pm.
ON MANILA—	
On demand	7% pm.
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	¼ pm.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	9.30
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48.30

## JOINT STOCK SHARES

HONGKONG, January 19th, 1897.—The market has continued fairly active with a fair amount of business, at, in most cases, advanced rates. The Land Investment Co. and the West Point Building Co. have issued their reports, both of which have been well received and some particulars of which will be found under the heading of "Lands, Hotels, and Buildings."

**BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai, with the publication in the local papers of the result of the half year's working—i.e. 25/ div., \$500,000 to reserve, and \$300,000 carried forward—have ruled firm and have changed hands at 184 and 184½ cash and for settlements. A few time transactions chiefly for March have also been effected at proportionate rates for the North. Market closes steady at 184 per cent. prem., at which rate the dividend of 25/ ex. 2/1½ gives a return of close on 6½ per cent. Latest London quotation is £43.10 Nationals and Bank of Chinas have ruled neglected.

**MARINE INSURANCE.**—China Traders have been in good demand and have changed hands at \$74½ and \$75. Union have ruled very firm with sales at \$225, \$230, \$232½, and \$235, closing at last rate. Cantons have been enquired for at a rate lower than the quoted one, but holders do not appear inclined to part at anything under \$177½, and even at that rate but few shares would be available; no sales have been reported and market closes steady. Straits have declined further to \$25½ with small sales. North Chinas continue more or less out of the market, but Yangtzes have been enquired for and the rate has risen to \$146 after small sales at \$144 and \$145.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**—The market has ruled firm and a fair business have been put through, chiefly in Hongkongs, which after sales at \$365 have gradually improved to \$370 with a fairly large business at that and intermediate rates, market closing very firm at \$370. China Fires have ruled steady to strong with sales at \$103 and \$104 and close in demand at that rate.

**SHIPPING.**—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao continue weak and dull with very small sales at \$32½ and \$32½, shares being on offer at the latter rate without finding buyers, and an offer at \$32 would doubtless find sellers. No definite news has been received about the settlement of the northern pool agreement, which accounts for the weakness. Indo-Chinas continue steady to strong at \$40½ to \$41, which in view of the above appears somewhat anomalous. Sales have been effected at \$40½ and market closes steady to strong. Douglases have changed hands at \$61 and close firm. China Manilas have been enquired for, but at rates not sufficiently tempting to holders, who do not appear willing to part under \$67 to \$68. China Mutuals remain unchanged without business.

**REFINERIES.**—China Sugars, which were neglected during the early part of the week, with no sales to report close somewhat firmer with a small incipient enquiry at \$134. Luzons have found buyers at \$46½ and \$47, and more shares could probably be placed at the latter rate; they are, however, scarce and pretty firmly held.

**MINING.**—The market has ruled dull with

but little business, but rates in some cases have improved. Punjoms, which in the early part of the week changed hands at \$10½ and \$10½ are now steady at \$11, and preferences at \$3.25 with sales; the result of the December Cyanide clean up of 285 oz. of \$1 1½s. gold brings the total winnings for December to about 450 oz. of bullion. Charbonnages could be placed at \$75, but no shares are forthcoming. Balmorals with sales at \$1.40 and \$1.50 close at the former rate. Jebebus have changed hands at \$2.20 and \$2.25, closing at \$2.25. Raubs during the early part of the week ruled somewhat quiet with small sales at \$9 and \$9.25; at time of writing, however, they are firmer and a demand from the Straits at \$9.50 to \$9.75 appears to foreshadow the news of a good crushing, the time for which is about due. Olivers continue neglected and without business.

**DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.**—The market has been active at advancing rates and some important business has been transacted in the first named stock. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, with further buyers and no sellers at 216 per cent. prem., advanced gradually to 220 per cent. prem. after sales at 217, 218, and 219 cash and at 220 for delivery 31st inst. On time shares were placed in the early part of the week at 220 and 222 for March and at 226 and 228 for June. At time of writing, however, time shares are not obtainable under an advance of two or three points over these rates. It is generally understood that last half year's earnings will come very near to those of the previous record six months, but the report is not yet published and nothing is definitely known. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have continued quiet and weakish with small sales at \$58½ cash and \$59 for delivery 31st inst.; at time of writing the market looks a little firmer with buyers at \$59. Wanchai Godowns remain unchanged and without business at quotation.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong Lands continuing in good demand the rate gradually hardened to \$79 cash after sales in the early part of the week at \$76½, \$77, \$77½, and \$78, at which intermediate rates a fair business was done for cash and settlements. The Company's report now published recommends a final dividend of \$2 per shares making in all 8 per cent. for the year, and carrying forward \$56,559.49. The net earnings, including the amount brought forward from last account, amount to \$267,059, a result better by some \$10,000 than the previous account showed, the greater portion of which (\$7,911.61) is made from profit on sales of property. Hotels continue in good demand at \$32½ without bringing out many sellers and a point higher would probably be paid; at time of closing sales are reported at \$33. West Points have been enquired for at \$19, but in view of the dividend of 90 cents per share payable on the 22nd holders demand a higher rate. The published report recommends a dividend of 90 cents per share and carrying forward \$1,239.10 to new account. The net earnings amount to \$13,039.10 against \$8,944.78 for previous year, a result which, when the increased Fire Insurance premium that the Company has had to pay—a large item in their working account—is taken into consideration, must be considered very satisfactory; prospects for the current year, it is understood, are even more favourable and in the ordinary run of things a larger dividend may be expected next year. Humphreys Estates have ruled very firm with sales at \$9½ and \$9½, closing steady at the latter rate. Kowloon Lands without much business, sellers at \$16 ruling the market.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Green Islands have continued firm and enquired for at \$20; holders, however, are firm and but few shares come on the market. A. S. Watson's have changed hands at \$12.25 and \$12.50, closing with buyers at the former and sellers at the latter rate. Electrics remain unchanged with small sales and an enquiry at \$6.50. Ropes have changed hands at quotation. Fenwicks have ruled strong with sales and buyers at \$31½. Ices have improved to \$11½, after small sales at \$11, and close in demand at former rate. Tramways have changed ownership in fair lots at \$93 and are still in demand. Bell's Asbestos 17/6 were negotiated in the early part of the week at \$7.50 and \$8 and close at the latter rate.

Closing quotations are as follows—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	184½, 1/8 prem.
China & Japan, pri.	25	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	25, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$26½, buyers
Founders Shares	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	15s.	\$8, buyers
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation)
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6, buyers
Carmichael & Co. ....	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$134, buyers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	(in liquidation)
Dairy Farm Co. ....	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$31½, buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$20, sales
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$6.60, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$93, sales & buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$33, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$111, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$59, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$17, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	220 p. ct. prem.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$177½
China Fire	\$20	\$104, sales & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$75, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$370, sales & buyers
North-China	£25	Tls. 195
Straits	\$20	\$25½, sales & buyers
Union	\$25	\$235, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$146, buyers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$79, sales
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$92, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$15½, sal. & buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$19
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$47, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	75, sales
Jebebu	\$5	\$2.25, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.40, sellers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$5
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$2½
Punjom	\$4	\$11, sales & sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$3.25, sales
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$9½, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$67, buyers
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2 5s.
Do. Preference...	£10	£7, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$61, sales & buyers
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$32, sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$41, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$43½
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12.25, sal. & buyers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 15th January.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Business has been small during the week, with but little change in rates, with the exception of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have changed hands at 181 to 184 per cent. premium. In Hongkong shares were steady for some days at 189, but the market is now firmer with buyers. Bank of China and Japan Deferred shares are wanted at £5. National Bank of China have been sold, in Hongkong, at \$26. Marine Insurance.—North-Chinas were sold at Tls. 190 and are wanted. Yangtzes were sold at \$14½ and \$14½ for cash, and \$150 for the 31st March. Straits have been placed at \$25½ and \$26 for cash, and \$26½ for delivery on the 27th February. Fire Insurance.—No local business is reported. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares have changed hands at Tls. 26½ cash and \$32½ for the 30th April. There are time sellers on the same terms. China Mutual S. N. Preference shares are wanted at £7. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were sold at Tls. 25½. A cash sale was made at Tls. 24, the seller buying back the shares for the 31st March at Tls. 25, which is simply an expensive way of obtaining a loan. Mining.—Sheridans were sold at Tls. 3, and are wanted. Raubs were placed here at \$9½, a high rate. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—There is an enquiry for Boyds at Tls. 190. Shanghai Dock shares, with Tls. 50 paid up, have been sold at Tls. 48. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares are wanted at Tls. 15, but are held for Tls. 120. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been placed at Tls. 82½. A few of the shares not fully paid up until the 31st December are offering at Tls. 81. Kowloon Lands were placed here at \$15. Industrial.—The Shanghai Gas Co. paid a dividend of Tls. 6 per share.

yesterday and a further sum of Tls. 250, as interest on the Reserve Fund. There are buyers at Tls. 207 ex dividend. Ewo Cotton shares were sold at Tls. 80 and Kaou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 90, and both stocks are wanted on the same terms. International shares offering at Tls. 90. Shanghai Ice Co.—Shares changed hands to-day at Tls. 131 ex dividend. The China Flour Mill shares are now fully paid up. Tug & Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug-Boat shares were placed at Tls. 210. Co-operative Cargo Boat shares are wanted at Tls. 182½, but are held for high prices. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Waterworks shares have been placed at Tls. 255. In Tobaccos, Sumatras have been sold at Tls. 95 cash, Tls. 102½ for the 31st current, and Tls. 107 for the 31st March, and Langkat at Tls. 285 cash, Tls. 315 and Tls. 320 for 31st March, and Tls. 350 for 31st July. Some Hall & Holtz shares were placed at \$38, and Bell's Asbestos shares, with 17/6 paid up, at \$84, for delivery at the end of February. Loans.—Shanghai Land Investment Company's 5½ per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 105.

#### TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 15th January (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co's report).—Since the issue of our last, rates for both London and New York have undergone no change, and though there has been a very large quantity of cargo sent forward for the latter port, it is not likely that steamers for London will find very much support, as general cargo is scarce, and we are told that the stock of tea is very small. Coasting.—Is still in a lifeless state; there was a slight spurt in Nagasaki rates and charters were made as high as ninety cents per ton, but since this the rates have again declined and tonnage now is not enquired for. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 30s.; waste silk 30s.; tea 30s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 47s. 6d.; tea 42s. 6d.; Boston via New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 52s. 6d.; tea 37s. 6d.; Philadelphia via New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 37s. 6d.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 37s. 6d. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. London, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; Hamburg, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; New York, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 38s. 6d. net; Havre direct, general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Marseilles, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net. 42s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports by all lines. New York, by sail, 19s.; New York by Pacific Lines, 1½ gold cents. per lb. Coast rates are:—Mojito to Shanghai, 80 cents nominal per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai, 80 cents nominal per ton coal.

#### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Myrmidon (str.), Borneo (str.), Rosetta (str.), Formosa (str.).  
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Matterhorn (str.), Sumatras, China (str.), Belgic (str.).  
For BREMEN.—Prinz Heinrich (str.).  
For NEW YORK.—Benjamin Sewall, Port Adelaide (str.), Movern (str.), Penobscot.  
For AUSTRALIA.—Australian (str.).

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

##### HONGKONG.

January—  
ARRIVALS.  
13, Niobe, German str., from Hamburg.  
14, Diomed, British str., from Liverpool.  
14, Chingtu, British str., from Sydney.  
14, Kaifong, British str., from Shanghai.  
14, Canton, British str., from Canton.  
14, Martha, German str., from Saigon.  
14, Nanyang, German str., from Canton.  
14, Taiwan, British str., from Canton.  
14, Foochow, British str., from Singapore.  
14, Tetartos, German str., from Saigon.  
15, Bellona, German str., from Kobe.  
16, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.  
16, Tailee, German str., from Iloilo.  
16, Peiyang, German str., from Canton.  
16, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
16, Hailong, British str., from Tamsui.  
16, Oslo, Norw. str., from Bangkok.  
16, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
16, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
16, Strathallan, British str., from Hongay.  
16, Kaiser, German flagship, from a cruise.  
16, Kaifong, British str., from Canton.  
17, Whampoa, British str., from Canton.

17, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.  
17, Wuotan, German str., from Mauritius.  
17, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., from Y'hama.  
17, Coloma, Amr. bark, from Portland. (Or.)  
17, Pigmy, British gunboat, from Manila.  
17, Machias, Amr. cruiser, from Whampoa.  
18, China, British str., from San Francisco.  
18, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
18, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
18, Suisang, British str., from Singapore.  
18, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.  
18, Medusa, Austrian str., from Trieste.  
18, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.  
18, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.  
19, Tamise, French str., from Shanghai.  
19, Tacheong, German str., from Deli.  
19, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.  
19, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.  
19, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.  
19, Tamsui, British str., from Wuhu.  
19, Grafton, British cruiser, from Kobe.  
19, Caledonien, French str., from Marseilles.  
19, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.

##### January—

##### DEPARTURES.

14, Bengloe, British str., for Nagasaki.  
14, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.  
14, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.  
14, Kiangnan, Chinese str., for Swatow.  
14, Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.  
14, R. R. Thomas, Amr. ship, for Cebu.  
14, Glenfarg, British str., for Shanghai.  
14, Kaifong, British str., for Canton.  
14, Miike Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
14, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.  
14, Shanghai, British str., for Shanghai.  
14, Taiwan, British str., for Shanghai.  
14, Yungching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
15, Diomed, British str., for Amoy.  
15, Hohenzollern, German str., for Yokohama.  
15, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Shanghai.  
15, Ancona, British str., for Yokohama.  
15, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.  
15, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
15, Ingraben, German str., for Saigon.  
15, M. Bacquehem, Austrian str., for Trieste.  
15, Nanyang, German str., for Shanghai.  
15, Omi Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
15, Pakling, British str., for London.  
16, Amara, British str., for Yokohama.  
16, Atlantic, German bark, for Rajang.  
16, Chusan, German str., for Iloilo.  
16, Cosmopolit, German str., for Touron.  
16, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.  
16, Koningin Wilhelmina, Ned. or., for S'tow.  
16, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.  
16, Catherine Apear, British str., for Calcutta.  
16, Doric, British str., for San Francisco.  
16, Mount Lebanon, British str., for Portland.  
16, Taihiow, British str., for Bangkok.  
17, Albingia, British str., for Saigon.  
17, Kaifong, British str., for Shanghai.  
17, Machew, British str., for Swatow.  
17, Niobe, German str., for Yokohama.  
17, Sendai Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
17, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.  
18, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
18, Choysang, British str., for Canton.  
18, Machias, Amr. cruiser, for Bangkok.  
18, Bellona, German str., for Hamburg.  
18, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
18, Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.  
18, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
18, Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.  
18, Pyrrhus, British str., for London.  
18, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.  
19, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.  
19, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.  
19, Strathallan, British str., for Canton.  
19, Tailee, German str., for Swatow.  
19, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.  
19, Medusa, Austrian str., for Shanghai.  
19, Olympia, British str., for Kobe.  
19, Phra Nang, British str., for Bangkok.  
19, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., for Thursday Island.  
19, Tamsui, British str., for Canton.

#### PASSENGER LIST.

##### ARRIVED.

Per Prinz Heinrich, str., from Bremen—Miss Tuckwoll, Messrs. Wilson, J. Brownhill, Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Borner, Mr. von Huhn, Mr. and Mrs. Thiel, Messrs. Wachser, Schults, Winterburn, Mr. and Mrs. Collyer, Mr. Brown, Miss Holland, Miss Sealy, Messrs. Zahn, Diehl, G. Goldstein, Jones, Miss Michell, Messrs. A. Epler and J. P. Diore.

Per Lyeemoon, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Boning and 2 children, Mr. J. A. Muller.  
Per Suisang, str., from Singapore—Mr. Scerrel.  
Per Fushun, str., from Shanghai—Mrs. Le Breton, Messrs. Jordan, W. J. Burrudge, Beale, and Jung Wing.  
Per China, str., from San Francisco—Mrs. B. C. Howard, Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., Mrs. Reamey and child, Mrs. W. B. Dunning and 2 children, Mrs. F. H. Sherman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Black and 2 sons, Miss Black, Mrs. T. H. Hays, Miss F. Rikley, Messrs. P. E. Morse, S. H. Saleno, F. H. Foster, P. H. Percival, and Wong Yak Son, and Mrs. Andrews.  
Per Medusa, str., from Trieste, &c.—Mr. Pucher.  
Per Esmeralda, str., from Manila—Messrs. Hermann Grosser and Otto Sebena.  
Per Yuensang, str., from Manila, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. de Lion.

##### DEPARTED.

Per Miike Maru, str., for Kobe—Mr. S. Imai.  
Per Ganges, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Lieuts. G. Nanta, M. Rosen, K. Novozad, E. Dworski, and C. J. Hauer. For Colombo—Mr. A. F. Knudsen. For Bombay—Mrs. Foster and child, and Miss Wells. For Brindisi—Messrs. Eric Gumprecht and V. Chirol. For London via Marseilles—Mr. E. L. Davis, Rev. and Mrs. C. Bennett. From Shanghai for Penang—Mr. J. S. Kennedy. For London via Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Little and Mr. R. Swallow. From Yokohama for Bombay—Mr. A. H. Joseph. From Kobe for Colombo—Mr. A. Banus. From Nagasaki for Plymouth—Messrs. O. Schwann, L. J. G. Anderson, and J. K. Talbot Ponsonby.  
Per Kutsang, str., for Singapore—Messrs. Horace Brett, Nathan Buchwaldy, and Chan Wing Mang.  
Per Haitan, str., for Swatow—Col. Gordon, Major James, Lieuts. Smith and Clarke. For Amoy—Mr. H. Humphreys.  
Per Prinz Heinrich, str., for Shanghai from Bremen—Mr. R. Glaser. From Antwerp—Mr. D. Wislars and R. Dunsmore. From Southampton—Messrs. E. Kelly, Ward, Hernatt, and Dewar. From Genoa—Messrs. Hey, Schroeter, H. Wolff, and Haupt, Rev. Nicalls and family, Miss Hart. From Naples—Messrs. de Lucas, V. Panin, C. Menzolenkoff, and N. Norzetoff. From Colombo—Mr. L. W. Lee. From Hongkong—Mrs. S. Leslie and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Atkinson and baby, and Mr. B. Halbritter.  
Per Hohenzollern, str., for Yokohama from Bremen—Mrs. A. Maess, Leckwoll. From Southampton—Mr. F. Clark Party. From Genoa—Messrs. C. Schultz, G. Golstein, and H. S. Brown. From Hongkong—Mr. J. King-sell. For Hyogo from Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. C. Thiel, Misses J. V. Holland and Scally. For Nagasaki from Singapore—Miss Gresan.  
Per Nanyang, str., for Shanghai—Mr. L. Liedeke. For Chinkiang—Mr. Pegge.  
Per Catherine Apear, str., for Singapore—Messrs. A. S. Murray and E. S. Joseph, Mrs. Hoe Yee, Mrs. Kwok Kum, Mrs. Lai, and Mr. Yung Yuk. For Calcutta—Mr. E. Harris.  
Per Ancona, str., from Hongkong for Nagasaki—Lieuts. Atkinson and Atkinson, R.N. For Kobe—Mr. Nakamura. For Yokohama—Mr. W. Spencer. For Yokohama from London—Mr. and Mrs. Bevis and child, Mr. G. Philip, Mrs. Steele and two children, Mrs. Reid and child. From Singapore—Mrs. Nakamura. For Kobe from London—Miss Rowe. From Singapore—Mr. H. L. Salmon.  
Per Doric, str., for Shanghai—Hon. and Mrs. F. A. Cooper, Messrs. Klenz, Imahishi, Sonade, and Dastoor. For Nagasaki—Comdr. Yonel, Mrs. and Miss Wildes. For Yokohama—Mr. John Horne. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fernald, and Mr. Julius Bernites.  
Per Zafiro, str., for Manila—Mr. A. Ekler, Miss E. Cameron, and Mrs. E. Lyons Moon.  
Per Pyrrhus, str., for Singapore—Master Evelyn Hoopes.  
Per Whampoa, str., from Shanghai—Mrs. Anderson, Misses C. S. Fraser, Moore, and Smith.